FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LAST LINE

ANDROPOV POLICY OF 'TERROR', 'OPPRESSION' HIT

AU181347 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 18 Jun 83

["Andropov's Program: Oppression and Aggressions" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA) -- The plenum of the Central Committee of the Soviet revisionist party held its preceedings recently. As the Soviet news agency TASS reports Yuriy Andropov made a long speech at this plenum on "the preparation of a new version of the program of the CP of the Soviet Union".

Regarding this the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article entitled "Andropov's Program: Oppression and Aggressions" which says among the other things that Andropov came to power when the Soviet Union is undergoing the most profound crisis since the restoration of capitalism in this country by Khrushchevite revisionism. Under this situation, besides the machinations and backstages of different clans in the struggle for power in the leadership of the Kremlin, for his election as a new chief of Soviet revisionism, it has also influenced the need of the Soviet bourgeoisie to stamp out the growing dissatisfaction at home, to add to the capitalist exploitation the police violence too.

Further on, speaking on the objectives of Andropov's program for the home policy the article stresses that he offers the Soviet peoples for the coming years "a reasonable consumption" and a "rational diet". As known, the prospect of his program is that of the most obscure days, of the most savage oppression and exploitation of the peoples and working masses. The Kremlin chieftain at the recent plenum tried to show himself as a carrier of a new policy in the plan of the relations among nations in the Soviet Union. The policy of the savage Great Russian oppression and assililation has considerably aggraved the contradictions among the nations in that country which has been turned into a prison of peoples as in the time of tsars. In the new version of the program of the Soviet revisionist party too, the national policy, in essence, will remain intact, oppressive and denationalizing. Because Great Russian chauvinism has been raised to a state system in the Soviet Union, because such a thing is in favour of the Great Russian bourgeoisie in power.

Further on, the article continues that in his speech Andropov also stressed "the need to change many provisions of the program concerning the international problem". He demands from the peoples of the world to entrust their vital problems as those of peace and international security to the super-powers, their interimperialist agreements and bargains he demands from the peoples of the world to reconcile with this reality, otherwise they will be faced with "a military conflict destructive for mankind". The alternative of Russian social imperialism is to accept the dictate and hegemonism of the superpowers or international catastrophy, the extermination of life on earth. So, Andropov speaks again in the language of fascist dictators, of the gods of war. It is the same language he used also in the ceremonial speech of his advent to power, stresses ZERI I POPULLIT.

The Kremlin chieftain spoke also of peace, but not of the genuine peace and security the peoples need and aspire to. He spoke of that peace and security the two superpowers are in need of to carry further the frenzied armament race, to prepare new tragedies for mankind. As the sole guarantee to peace he advertised "the military-strategic equilibrium" between the USA and the Soviet Union.

In this way, Andropov's peace is that of missile-nuclear terror towards the peoples and sovereign countries, of blackmail and fear, of capitulation and very dangerous adventures. The Soviet peoples and those of Eastern Europe enslaved by Soviet social imperialism are asked now to pay with their sweat and toil, with their standard of living to materialize this sociam fascist and social imperialist policy of the Soviet Union. "The marching on this ominous road, the article of ZERI I POPULLIT stresses in conclusion, will ask for more blood from them tomorrow, and, if the two superpowers will be given a free hand in realising their programs, even the lives of millions of people."

RAMIZ ALIA ARRIVES IN DIBER DISTRICT 19 JUN

AU191955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Summary] Ramiz Alia, secretary of the AWP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly arrived for a visit in Diber District this afternoon. Thousands of workers, cooperativists, and other people of Diber District had gathered in Peshkopi city and welcomed Alia's arrival with great enthusiasm and joy, thus expressing their devotion to the party and Enver Hoxha. "Comrade Ramiz Alia was accompanied by Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo alternate member; Jashar Menzelxhiu, AWP Central Committee member; Sulejman Baholli, AWP Central Committee alternate member; Minister of Construction Farudin Hoxha, and other comrades."

Alia and the other leaders were welcomed by (?Jovan Bardhi), first secretary of the Diber District AWP Committee and Skender Dema, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee. A group of Pioneers offered Ramiz Alia a bouquet of flowers. Alia met with martyrs' families, heroes of socialist labor, and vanguard workers.

The cultural house in Diber District held a concert in which Ramiz Alia and other comrades participated.

KARAMANEV CONTINUES GREECE VISIT, MEETS MINISTER

Northern Greece Ties Discussed

AU171905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, has met Vasilios Intzes, minister for northern Greece, in Salonika. Issues on the prospects for expanding bilateral ties in the area of northern Greece were reviewed, and the results of the Bulgarian-Greek Governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation session, which had been held in Athens, were discussed.

Returns Home

AU181525 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The Bulgarian government-economic delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of internal trade and public services, returned home today. The delegation had attended the 10th session of the Bulgarian-Greek Governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

TALKS WITH ARGENTINE FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

AU152001 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 15 June 83

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA) -- Consultations were held here, June 12 through 14, between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion of the Argentine. On the Argentine side they were attended by Mr Enrique Benjamin Vieira, head of "Eastern Europe" Department, and on the Bulgarian -- by the head of the "Latin American Department."

In a businesslike and frank atmosphere the present state of and prospects to the development of Bulgaro-Argentine relations and some problems of today's international situation were reviewed. The general stand was expressed of making all-round efforts to avert the danger of a nuclear war and to resolve the controversial issues in the international relations only by way of peaceful negotiations. The two conversing parties emphasized the usefulness and need to continue the two ministries' consultations regularly in the future.

Mrs Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Mr Enrique Benjamin Vieira.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LAOTIANS CONCLUDE

AU181950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The closing session of the fifth session of the Bulgarian-Laotian Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held at the Lozenets residence in Sofia. The session was chaired by the chairmen of the two sides, Yanko Markov, minister of forests and forest industry, and Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Lao State Planning Committee.

VISIT BY AFGHAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY GROUP

AU191752 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] According to the cooperation protocol between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], a working group of the PDPA Central Committee visited Bulgaria from 13 to 19 June and acquainted itself with the BCP experience in industry management. The group was led by (Daud Arabia), deputy chief of the Central Committee Economic Commission. The Afghan guests were received by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. It also had meetings and talks with members of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Industrial and Construction and Architecture Departments, and visited a number of industrial plants.

DYULGEROV ADDRESSES PLOVDIV TRADE UNION PLENUM

AU181637 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 15 Jun 83 pp 1,3

[Report on speech by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, delivered at okrug trade union council plenum, Plovdiv, 14 June]

[Text] In his report, Petur Dyulgerov emphasized that the ideological work done by the trade unions has always been important and necessary for the workers' class and for the public. This work is an everyday intellectual link with the masses, a link between the masses and the party. Our ideological work has always had its meaning, organization, and form. Today we are talking about -- and this can be seen at the present plenum -- the deep change in the meaning of the ideological work of the trade unions and about a change in the approach and forms in implementing this work. These forms are being determined by the new socioeconomic strategy of the party and its main elements -- comprehensive intensification, a new economic approach, and the development of socialist democracy.

Our ideological work will be real and useful to the people if it makes this strategy its own program and ensures its implementation. This is a justified stand and the measurement with which we will judge the results. This is the basis on which we will build our total educational work.

While speaking about the party's strategy, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov emphasized, we must understand well that a common economic task is not involved in this case but a new philosophy of our development and a new point of view as well as qualitative new means and methods for building a mature socialist society. One can say that a strategy of an ideological nature and of ideological importance is involved in this case. Today we cannot talk about a scientific Marxist-Leninist ideology if we have not mastered the new ideas and the new intellectual assets that the 12th BCP Congress gave us and that are to be found in the speeches by Comrade Todor Zhivkov following the congress. We must be clearly aware of the fact that we are at a crossroads in the way of thinking and in the approach to resolving the problems of building socialism and searching for the necessary levers, methods, and means, the core of which is the economic approach. The new economic approach is the core of the entire system of methods and means with which we carry out qualitative reform in the management of our society, which gives a better role and position to all working people in social life.

Tremendous work is needed to give meanting to this reofrm, to master the new element so that it can become the awareness, attitude andmorale of millions of people. For this purpose, the philosophy and principles of this strategy, which confirmed the 12th BCP Congress and the practical approaches toward its implementation, must be understood and mastered by the working people. Along with this, Comrade Petur Dyulgerov emphasized, it is necessary that ideological work should give the working people concrete knowledge about the economic mechanism, techniques in planning, economic accountability, self-sufficiency, organization of labor on the basis of brigades, the way to distribute incomes, the rights and responsibilities of management, incentives and sanctions, and contracts and contractual relations.

Comrade Petur Dyulgerov further pointed out that we have to discuss ideological work as a particular important prerequisite for practically implementing and instilling in working people a concrete knowledge of the econonic mechanism, and for raising the role and confirming the collectives as an active and interested manager of socialist property.

It is a primary task of the ideological front to form the psychology of the manager. We have resolved the main problems of society on the basis of public ownership. The past ways of management, however, have also generated certain contradictions. These contradictions will be resolved on the basis of material interests. They will be resolved on the basis of material interests. They will be overcome by economic incentives that will arouse much greater interest in better management and in producing more and better quality goods. Thus, the task of forming an economic awareness and attitutde is in the foreground of our ideological work, in other words, making the principles of the economic approach and the new party's socieoeconomic strategy elements of the awareness, the strong points, the points of departure of everyone in his attitude toward labor, production, people, the environment, and the problems of society.

The ideological-educational work of trade unions is a particularly important section of our ideological frong, Petur Dyulgerov stressed. Through this work we must achieve realistically positive changes in the people's awareness so that trade unions can fulfill their role as a public guarantee for implementing the economic approach and its mechanism, as the public moving force in counterplanning, and as the organizers of the working collective and the collective organs in management. In our ideological work it is necessary now to bring to the foreground thos e tasks the solution of which our entire development as well as the rates and timetables needed for achieving planned goals depend. This means that we must ensure the party's idological socioeconomic strategy and the practical approaches toward its implementation by looking for andapplying new, efficient forms in the ideological work of the collective.

Comrade Petur Dyulgerov also dewelt on certain topical problems of ideological work in connection with the difficulties that have emerged as a result of the spring drought, with the intensified arms race, and with the acute ideological struggle in the international arena.

In conclusion, Petur Dyulgerov splke about the forthcoming national party conference and and about Comrade Todor Zhivkov's speech at the Varna conference on the need to intensify ideological-edcuational work, improve the quality of production, and strengthen socialist discipline.

RADIO REPORTS LEADER APPEARANCES 12-18 JUN

AU181537 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 12 and 18 June, as indicated in parentheses, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a celebration in Pazardzhik dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the death of Aleksandur Stamboliyski [1730 GMT 12 June]. Kubadinski is also reported to have unveiled a monument in Preslav dedicated to Simeon, the 9th-century king of Bulgaria [1730 GMT 15 June].

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Pazardzhik dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the death of Aleksandur Stamboliyski [1740 GMT 12 June]. He is also said to have attended a conference in Razgrad on ways of compensating for losses from the drought [0800 GMT 15 June].

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, chaired a conference in Sofia on the effective utilization of oil and fuels [1500 GMT on 14 June].

Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control, attended an exhibition in Sofia of painter Svetlin Rusev [1730 GMT 14 June].

BCP Central Committee Secretary Stoyan Mikhaylov received a deputy editor in chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, the Polish party paper [1700 GMT 15 June].

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received in Sofia a working group of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by (Daud Razmiyar), deputy chief of the economic commission of the party's Central Committee [1730 GMT 16 June].

PREPARATIONS FOR PRAGUE WORLD PEACE ASSEMBLY

Details of Television Coverage

AU200917 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 17 Jun 83 p 6

["C"-signed report: "Peace Studio for Television Viewers"]

[Text] The central editorial office of the TV News, Prague, has prepared extensive reporting about the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, both in its regular newscasts and in a special program, the Peace Studio. The first program of this studio will provide information for television viewers on Monday, 20 June, at 2145 hours [1945 GMT] on TV Channel One. The other programs of the Peace Studio will be broadcast every day at noon, in the afternoon, and in the evening, always on TV Channel One. In addition, Czechoslovak television will carry a live relay of the opening of the World Assembly on Tuesday, 21 June at 0955 hours [0755 GMT]. On the evening of the same day it will carry a recording of a peace rally of the working people of Prague and Central Bohemia, which will take place at Old Town Square. Throughout the week, television viewers will be kept informed of the other important events taking place in the course of the Assembly.

Arrival of Soviet Delegates

LD192320 Prague CTK in English 1952 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- As the preparations are culminating for the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, more foreign participants have been arriving in Prague for the event to open on June 21.

Another part of the Soviet delegation, including Chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women Valentina Tereshkova, arrived here on Sunday. Also guests from India, Algeria, Mali, Afghanistan and others are in the Czechoslovak capital from today.

A group of almost 250 participants, delegates from 25 countries of all continents travelling to the Assembly after a visit of several days to the Soviet Union, were greeted at the border town of Cierna nad Tisou Sunday afternoon. The peace fighters from Afghanistan, Brazil, Ghana, Vietnam, Chile and other states attended a peace meeting in the town, telling the participants about the peace movements in their countries and what they expect from the peace dialogue in Prague.

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS ON ASSEMBLY JOINT SESSIONS

Economic Topics Discussed

AU151401 [Editorial report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 June carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,500-word report by Frantisek Zdobina on the first day of the 2-day joint session of the two Federal Assembly chambers that started 13 June in Prague. After listing the participants and reporting the opening of the session, the report notes the approval of the byelections in constituency No 65 Most-Chomutov, in which F. Sadek was elected deputy to the Chamber of the People.

It then deals with the joint report of the committees of the Chamber of the People submitted by Jozef Belko. He reportedly said, among other things, that "conditions for the desired 4.5-5.0-percent savings in metal consumption have not been established, and the consumption has decreased a mere 3 percent. The handling of fuel and power is also not up to standard. The economy holds a number of other reserves, too. The committees demand a speedier solution of problems connected with these issues."

After reporting on the paper submitted by Drahoslav Krenek on behalf of the committees of the Chamber of Nations, Zdobina deals with the discussion topics. Vladimir Marik is reported to have said that "it is necessary to ward off the doubts that are being voiced and to provide firm political support for counterplanning, as well as to take the path of perfecting it, since its principles need not be changed in the least."

After briefly dealing with Frantisek Kubes' statement on anticorrosion protection measures, Zdobina reports on Vera Vacikova's statement on the unfavorable development of reserves in industrial and construction enterprises, where "almost Kcs 1 billion's worth of unsaleable stocks were left last year."

Milan Felix is reported to have said that 96.69 percent of the 381 research and development tasks set by the state plan for technical advance have been resolved but that nevertheless certain shortcomings in this sphere persist and have "negative side effects, above all in the foreign currency sphere."

Zdobina then reports on statements made by Jan Nemec on the loan policy; by Jaroslav Kalkus on the fodder economy, which is promising; and by Josef Kryl, who stated that "all that is bad in remunerations is unabiguously antisocialist and reprehensible" and that a radical remedy is needed to rectify the slow progress in this sphere.

Zdenko Novacek is said to have criticized the continuing routine and formalism in the ideological upbringing of youth, which slows down the shaping of their socialist awareness, including the fight against negative phenomena.

After dealing with the statement made by Miroslav Fassati on railroad communications, which noted problems in research and the development of technical facilities, and the statement made by Tomas Travnicek on the CSSR's peace activities, the report notes that the federation's final state budget for 1982 was unanimously adopted and then proceeds to cite some of its items:

"The final state budget for 1982 shows income amounting to Kcs 169,585,891,000; expenditures amounting to Kcs 169,548,801,000; and the overall surplus amounting to Kcs 37,090,000.

"By 31 December 1982, the federation's state financial assets amounted to Kcs 77,399,901,000 while liabilities came to Kcs 2,101,339,000.

"According to the state budgets of the Czechoslovak Federation, the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics who overall revenues amounting to Kcs 267,388,291,000 in 1982; overall expenditures amounting to Kcs 267,314,914,000; and overall surplus amounting to Kcs 71,377,000 -- of which Kcs 37,090,000 go to the Czechoslovak Federation; Kcs 19,841,000 to the Czech Socialist Republic; and Kcs 14,446,000 to the Slovak Socialist Republic.

"In the financial economy of the national committees in 1982, the national committees' revenues were higher than their expenditures by Kcs 86,226,000 on a statewide basis; of this, the Czech Socialist Republic accounts for Kcs 44,731,000 and the Slovak Socialist Republic for Kcs 41,495,000."

Zdobina then reports on the draft law on loyality bonuses to miners, which was defended by Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and the power industry, and adds that the draft law was adopted.

Finally, Zdobina deals with the accord on the legal position, prerogatives and immunities of interstate economic organizations operating in certian spheres of cooperation, which was defended by Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek. The accord was unanimously approved. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 June, pages 1 and 2, carries a 2,400-word report by Marie Zverinova on the same session. In reporting on the statement by Frantisek Kubes, Zverinova cites him also on the "damages caused every year by metal corrosion that total Kcs 15 billion." Zverinova also reports Miroslav Fassati as saying that "last year the realization of the results of research and development tasks in the transportation sector saved Kcs 39 million in production costs, 21,000 giga-joules of energy, as well as more than Kcs 16 million in raw and other materials."]

Prosecutor General's Critical Report

AU161230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 83 p 2

["Excerpts" from report by CSSR Prosecutor General Jan Fejes, delivered at Federal Assembly session, Prague, 14 June]

[Summary] "Not a single extraordinarily dangerous instance of mass violation of public order has occurred in our country in the last 10 years."

The majority of our citizens are fulfilling their tasks in all sectors of the national economy and respect the laws and other legal regulations that regulate economic relations and ensure the protection of socialist property.

Some negative phenomena exist in this sphere, however. "In a considerable number of economic organizations, shortcomings in management, political-educational and control activities persist. Regulations pertaining to the protection of property in socialist ownership, the administration of it and the keeping of records are being violated. The wage policy principles are not being observed and there is not enough consistency in effectively forestalling damage being done to this property." Technological discipline is frequently violated. The production of rejects, poor services and the falsification of information is also frequent. These abuses are only rarely prosecuted.

The measures adopted in recent years by the federal government and by the governments of the republics aimed at strengthening economic discipline in the national economy have yielded "only partial results" thus far. "The criminal prosecution of the personnel of socialist organizations does not correspond to the extent of the violations of legality and economic discipline."

Thus far, internal control has not been an effective instrument for forestalling and eliminating "defects" and other negative phenomena in the national economy.

The basic prerequisite for greater effectiveness in the system of internal control would be to improve the professional standard of its personnel and to ensure that they are independent of ranking economic personnel.

The findings ascertained by the Prosecutor General's Office in united farmers' cooperatives and state farms reveal that the state of legality in this sector remains "very unsatisfactory."

"A completely unhindered violation of discipline in the economic sphere weakens the fundamental principles of production relations, undermines the principles of state fiscal, price, and wage policies, demoralizes employees and leads them to irresponsibility and indifference toward the fulfillment of tasks." This devalues the results of honest work by the "huge majority" of workers, cooperative farmers, and technical and other intelligentsia.

"Crime among young people is among the phenomena alien to our socialist society." Although not everything has been done yet to demonstrate the advantages that socialist society is capable of offering to the young generation, the number of young people prosecuted in 1982 for punishable offenses was 8,376, and 4,821 for misdemeanors. These figures are in no way disconcerting, since they constitute only about 2 percent of the young population.

Since 1962, punishable offenses committed under the influence of alcohol have almost tripled. This is the consequence of the fact that the local national committees do not make adequate use of Law No 120/62 pertaining to combatting alcoholism.

Our findings reveal that economic organizations often violate environmental legal regulations and that sanctions are applied only rarely. The seriousness of the situation requires a responsible approach to this problem by all, but particularly by the state agencies, before it is too late.

Capital investment has an important place in the development of our socialist society. The new construction law seeks the strengthening of discipline in the construction sector, "but there has not been a turn for the better in this respect." The builders' discipline has not improved, nor has the emphasis of construction authorities in asserting it.

"The view prevails among builders that laws -- allegedly -- cannot be observed in the construction sector." As a result, it comes as no surprise that laws and other legal norms are often violated and discipline is lax.

MINISTER KUBAT DISCUSSES ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY

AU151420 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 June each carry on page 3 a 3,400-word article by Milan Kubat, minister of electrotechnical industry, entitled: "Electronics, the Moving Force of Scientific-Technical Progress." After dealing with the tasks planned for developing electronics in 1981-85, with the development of electrical engineering in the CSSR during the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the fact that "the electrical engineering industry is not yet fully meeting the needs of our national economy and our exports," meaning that certain electrotechnical, electronic, medical, and computer technology products must be imported, resulting in a "negative foreign currency balance," Kubat lists the "four basic strategic goals in the CSSR's electrotechnical industry up to 1995:

"(A) roughly to triple labor productivity, compared with the present;

"(B) to sharply raise the share of electrotechnical production in overall engineering production;

"(C) to raise the level of the satisfaction of the national economy's needs and the needs of exports, while fully developing the international socialist division of labor; and

"(D) to achieve a striking price reduction -- above all, in electronics parts -- to roughly one third of the current prices; and thus also to substantially reduce the prices of finished electronic products."

Kubat then lists the four "tactical-organizational measures" to realize the above program:

"(1) to increase at an extremely rapid rate our own production of single-purpose technological equipment for electronics, and also electronic production, so as to raise it roughly 11-12-fold by 1990; and thus establish prerequisites for the international replacement of this technology;

"(2) to make use of all forms of innovation, not only on the basis of the plan for scientific-technical advance, but on the basis of small forms of innovation (innovation and export tasks); to fully support inventors and improvers, closely interlinking the latest scientific research results; likewise, to complete our own scientific-research base;

"(3) to further deepen international socialist cooperation and the division of labor, including the establishment of higher forms of this cooperation;

"(4) while fully utilizing the Set of Measures, to strengthen in particular the stimulative and economic measures that will lead to the development of innovations and the reduction of costs and prices both in the electrotechnical industry in general, and electronics in particular."

Kubat then stresses the "decisive role of technical advance" in electronics and the electrotechnical industry and the need to "create in it an engineering facility employing at least 8,000 people" by building new plants for producing single-purpose technological equipment, by reorganizing the existing facilities, and by "expanding the existing capacities of relationalization workshops and our own production of single-purpose machinery and instruments."

Kubat lists the "decisive trends" in the electrotechnical industry, which must include "developing the spare parts base of microelectronics"; and concentrating on "vacuum technology, selected computer technology equipment, modern telecommunications systems, deliveries of electronic equipment for nuclear power stations and other fuel-power complexes," and on the production of "measuring and laboratory technology, robots, manipulators, modern light sources, selected medical technology, special electric motor units and precision consumer electronics."

The needs of the fuel and power complex, Kubat says, must be fully met by newly developed electrical equipment for surface mines and nuclear power stations. It is envisaged, he says that by 1990 the CSSR's economy will need 5,000 new types of electronics and microelectronic devices. Since it will be impossible to ensure all deliveries of complete facilities, the final completion and the programming equipment will have to be supplied by the consumers.

Kubat then lists the research and development programs in the individual national economic branches -- metallurgy, transport, communications, agriculture, medical care, and consumer electronics.

After dealing with the manpower situation in his industrial branch -- during the next 12 years about 80,000-100,000 new employees are expected to join it -- Kubat notes the need to prepare youth for worker professions and to provide more education for workers and experts, listing the various study possibilities. He underscores the need to improve the system of remunerations and the prestige of expert cadres.

He concludes by stressing the CSSR's active part in international cooperation and division of labor, especially with the socialist states.

MATERIALS ON CONGRESS OF WORKING YOUTH

Honecker Present Awards

LD172258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 17 Jun (ADN) -- Meritorious young people of the GDR were honored with high state distinctions on Friday afternoon for their outstanding achievements in the development of socialism and in the struggle for peace. General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, on the eve of the Congress of Working Youth, awarded them the honorary title of "Hero of Labor," the "Patriotic Order of Merit" in gold, and the order "Banner of Labor" Grade One.

The ceremony in the GDR State Council was attended by GDR Premier Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the leading representatives of the GDR youth organization, the FDJ, and other personalities. In his speech Erich Honecker paid tribute to the performance of GDR youth in resolving economic tasks. Their implementation enables a further improvement in material and cultural living standards. On behalf of those receiving the awards, skilled worker Ramona Gailus expressed thanks for the high honors. With youth brigade member Gunnar Schrank she handed Erich Honecker a report on the collaboration of working youth in the implementation of the SED economic strategy.

It documents among other things the fact that in Karl Marx Year the majority of the over 41,600 youth brigades pledged to overfulfill the planned productivity. Since 1981 a further 34 youth projects from the state plan on science and technology have been successfully concluded, and under the responsibility of youth brigades, for example, a total of 4,304 industrial robots have been deployed. In the GDR youth organization's action to improve living conditions, a total of 100,000 dwellings have been renovated, reconstructed, or modernized since 1971. Since 1982 GDR young people together with other working people have completed ahead of schedule 505.7 kilometers of gas pipeline, and play a leading part in the electrification of railway lines in the GDR.

During a reception which followed, Erich Honecker referred in a toast to the fact that in resolving the tasks that need to be done the working youth have always stood at the forefront in order that the GDR should become what it represents today. In the past 3 and 1/2 decades, the working class, with the working youth in the front rank, has proved that it is in a position not only to govern the state but also to develop a flourishing economy. At the conclusion of the event there were friendly conversations between General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and the youths.

Honecker Pre-Congress Address

LD172031 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jun (ADN) -- "Tomorrow the Congress of Working Youth of the GDR begins. It is a pleasure for me to honor all those on the eve of the congress who have done particularly meritorious work in the development of socialism and in the struggle for peace," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said in Berlin on Friday at an award ceremony on the occasion of the Congress of Working Youth of the GDR.

"You, dear friends and comrades, have done great things in the "Peace Drive of the FDJ.' They are a worthy contribution to the strengthening and protection of the GDR and of its socialist achievements. Through your deeds for our socialist fatherland you have proved that the solution of economic problems is of the highest political importance; all the more, since this allows the material and cultural standard of living to be raised.

"You are all active members of our FDJ and are showing in an exemplary manner how a Communist way of thinking and acting is being developed among the young workers of our republic."

Erich Honecker continued: "As you know, the sixth Central Committee meeting highly praised the results achieved to date by the 'Peace Drive of the FDJ.' The Whitsum rallies of the young people of socialist countries in Potsdam were a powerful demonstration in favor of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states against NATO plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

"With their slogans 'We want peace,'" create peace against NATO weapons,' and 'All our strength for a strong socialism,' the 6 million participants in this great demonstration have given the right answer to the missile politicians. Now what matters is that both German states should stand by their word, meet their historical obligation, and ensure that never again does a war emanate from German soil. Whoever favors the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG is not meeting this obligation. Let no one forget: this diabolical weaponry is being installed for a nuclear war, for nulcear suicide. After what is becoming known all over the world, there can be no if, ands, or buts about this."

"It is virtually unique in Gernam history that even in the Bundeswehr, as one of its officers said at the Evangelical Church Conference in Hanover, the belief in the stability of 'deterrence' is diminishing, since a strategy to prevent war is threatening to become a strategy to conduct one," Honecker said. "First-strike weapons, like the Pershing-II and cruise missiles, the officer stressed, are perhaps in the American interest, but they are not in the German interest. These are statements to which one need add nothing. One need only remark that in the United States the realization is growing that its uninhibited arms buildup policy is harming even the interests of the United States, not to mention the fatal danger to mankind it creates.

We are in favor of throwing out the various strategies that create an illusion that a nuclear war can be won. We share the concern of people all over the world, particularly of the young people, that such a war would extinguish life on our planet."

"It would serve peace, the security of Europe, and cooperation, if not only the GDR, but also the FRG would work to get the other nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union an declare their willingness to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. Like the GDR, the FRG should also support the creation of a nuclear-free Europe. Like the GDR, it should support the conclusion of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. Like the GDR, the FRG should also do what it can to ensure that an agreement is reached at the negotiations in Geneva, both on the number of medium-range missiles each side has, and on the number of warheads on land, sea, and airbased missiles. Like the GDR, the FRG should also campaign for the United States' willingness to work out and conclude in the shortest possible time a threaty on a complete and general ban of nuclear weapons tests at the Geneva disarmament conference."

"We are unreservedly in favor," Erich Honecker said, "of working out more speedily an international convention on the banning and destruction of chemical weapons, of reaching a convention on the banning of the neutron weapon, of immediately starting to negotiate on the banning of the deployment of weapons of any kind in space, of concluding an international convention on the banning of radiological weapons, and of solving more quickly the issue of greater security guarantees for non-nuclear states. All these aims are in the interests of the peoples. For us there is nothing more important than to secure peace reliably for today's and for future generations. That is the central idea of our policy, and we direct our efforts toward realizing it with all our strength."

"The resolutions of the 10th SED Congress are the standard by which we measure our attitude to the tasks of the day," Erich Honecker added. "We steer firmly on our proved course of enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the people on the basis of a high rate of development of socialist production, of increasing efficiency, of scientific-technological progress, and of growth in work producitvity. The steadfast struggle of our party for the implementation of this policy, which is the very meaning of socialism, is what guarantees the social security of the people in our republic and helps to open the door to the securing of peace.

"The 10 priorities of the GDR's economic strategy for the eighties as formulated by the 10th party congress are, as we all know, the basis for fulfilling the great sociopolitical program decided for the period 1981-85 by our 10th party congress, which we are steadfastly continuing and which makes great demands of all of us. In this we must take account of the changed conditions in foreign affairs and foreign trade.

"Our economic strategy is aimed at significantly increasing the efficiency of the economy. New steps to switch over to intensification are required. The growth of production must continue to take place on the basis of reduced consumption of energy and materials," Honecker said. "In view of this, it is pleasing that owing to the creative work of the working people, it has also been possible in the first 5 months of this year to continue the stable and dynamic development of our economy. It speaks for the good economic development of our economy that industrial goods production in the area of the industry ministries has risen by 4.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year with an 8-percent reduction in unit consumption of energy and materials. These are performances that merit examination.

What has been achieved, however, as we all know, is not all that can be achieved. For that reason we highly regard the initiative of the working people of our country to make Karl Marx Year the year of the highest efficiency to date. This involves above all an above-average increase in productivity. In the final analysis, this is the most important thing, the deciding factor for the victory of the new social order. This observation of Lenin's is more topical than ever."

"During the recent friendship visit of our party and state delegation to the Soviet Union," Erich Honecker continued, "we agreed to lay down the basic directions for long-term cooperation in science, technology, and production until the year 2000. While we are working out prospects for the next millenium and are thus securing for young people a secure development, young people in the capitalist countries are plagued by unemployment and fear of the effects of the scientific and technological revolution. In our country, on the other hand, young people live in social security and stand at the forefront when it comes to mastering science and technology in the service of the people, to securing full employment and strengthening the bases for social security.

"We note with pleasure that in the battle for an additional increase in productivity, the youth brigades are leading the way by at least 1 percent," Erich Honecker said.

"Such pace-setting performances are completely in accordance with the aims of the youth brigades. It is excellent that their number has risen from 26,00 to 41,600 since the last congress of working youth. We are sure that a new impetus will come from the central youth projects 'FDJ Berlin Initiative,' 'USSR Natural Gas Pipeline,' 'Electrification of Sections of the German Reichsbahn' and 'GDR Gas Pipeline Construction' for socialist competition and for the communist toughening of the youth.

"Naturally the active participation of youth in the strengthening and defense of socialism demands a deep political and economic understanding. For that reason we welcome the fact that precisely in Karl Marx Year hundreds of thousands of young people in the FDJ have studied the Communist Manifesto, the birth certificate of scientific socialism. For a member of the FDJ, for a young worker, it is essential to learn about Marxism-Leninism, the scientific world view of the working class," Erich Honecker said.

"New tests are ahead. To give one's best every day should become the norm for every FDJ member, for every young trade unionist."

Congress Opens 18 Jun

LD182346 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpt] As you heard in our news bulletins, the GDR Working Youth Congress opened in Berlin this morning. The 3,500 representatives of the young generation gave a warm welcome to the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Guenter Mittag, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, and other guests.

Krenz Addresses Congress

LD182139 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- A firm tie exists between party and youth, Egon Krenz, cadidate of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, said in his report to the GDR Working Youth Congress today. "It is unbreakable in the struggles and storms of our time. Party and youth belong together because the SED's program and policy will give greatness and beauty, meaning and a future to the young generation.

Referring to today's most important question, the safeguarding of peace, the speaker noted that socialism and capitalism are facing the acid test of history to an extent hitherto unknown. The question is: Which social system is capable of solving mankind's vital question? The answer can be reduced to a common demoninator: imperialism, headed by the United States, is fighting for its life with the weapons of political confrontation, economic boycott, and nuclear threat. But real socialism, with its main force, the Soviet Union, is advancing triumphantly.

In connection with the so-called affirmations of peace by imperialist cirlces, Egon Krenz wondered what love of peace can emerge from a system that spends every fourth dollar on nuclear first-strike strategies, in whose sphere of influence a nuclear warhead leaves the Pentagon factories every 5 hours, and which waves its firebrands against the world, whether in Central America, the Middle East, in the regions of the Indian Ocean or in southern Afirca, everywhere where the peoples are fighting imperialism.

What kind of love of peace can radiate from a system that has covered the world with a spider's web of bases and, from 1,500 military positions scattered over 32 countries, targets its weapons on socialism and thus threatens peace day in and day out."what kind of a civilization is it, " Krenz asked further, "when all scientific-technological progress finally turns out to move further away from science's social duty to make life easier for everyone?" Thirtyfour million unemployed in capital's highly developed countries, about half of them youngsters, millions of people poverty-stricken and illiterate offered a picture of civilian barbarity that no facade, however polished, can mask. "No, imperialism has nothing, but nothing to contribute toward a brighter future on our planet, in fact it threatens it recklessly with a radioactive cloud."

"Who, in fact, would suffer if the United States, just like the Soviet Union, were to renounce the first use of nuclear arms? Certainly not the peoples. They would be the victors and peace would be more secure, "the speaker added. "Who indeed would suffer if the United States were to support the Soviet Union's proposal to free Europe from tactical and strategic nuclear arms? Certainly not the peoples. Who actually would suffer if the, FRG, just like the GDR, would make all its territory available for a nuclear-free zone? Certainly not the peoples. They would be strengthened in the hope that never again would war emerge from German soil.

Our demand remains: The NATO missile decision must be overthrown; 1983 must not be allowed to become the year of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe.

Our state entered history with the solemn promise to do everything so that never again will a mother have to mourn her son. This pledge was and is alive in our everyday life as well as in the declaration of intent of the 6 million participants in our Whitsun meetings."

When the congress discussed new tasks of the peace drive, Krenz emphasized, this also included the unassailable willingness to preserve also in future, at all times, the things achieved in the face of the enemy. "Because we treasure what we have helped create for the benefit of all, armed peace service is part of the young generation's class honor and class duty, for as long as is necessary." Therefore, the young generation of the GDR unanimously backs the promise made by Erich Honecker that in the event of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the GDR, as a reliable partner in the Warsaw Pact, will take all necessary measures for the protection of peace and socialism.

Mittag Speaks at Congress

LD190350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun (ADN) -- The SED highly values the work of the FDJ in implementing the 10th SED Congress decisions. This was stated by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Congress of GDR Working Youth in Berlin today. In his speech in the debate, he said: "To show trust in and give responsibility to youth is a cardinal principle of our party and our socialist society. Close ties with our party, loyalty to the worker-peasant state, devotion to the socialist homeland, and a high level of knowledge and skill are essential traits in the attitudes and actions of the young generation in our republic."

Peace and socialism, and youth belong together for all time. "That is why we fervently oppose the imperialist plans that imperial mankind--the U.S. confrontation policy. That is why we are fighting and working for peace."

He continued: "For us the struggle for peace means doing all we can for the strengthening of socialism in the GDR. We know that the stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is. The struggle for peace: For us, it means to oppose vigorously the planned stationing of new NATO nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, particularly on FRG territory. A nuclear war must not be tolerated. That is why we demand: Down with the NATO missiles decision!"

He continued: "The position of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries united with it in the Warsaw Pact alliance enshrines the principle of party and equal security, the proposal for a renunciation of force agreed by both sides, and the radical reduction and eventual abolition of all nuclear weapons in Europe. That is what we want. It is in line with our basic interests and the basic interests of all nations." In view of the dangerous development initiated by the U.S. confrontation policy, it is fortunate and hopeful for mankind that the Soviet Union points the realistic way out of the present situation. He emphatically welcomed the relevant proposals by the CPSU and its general secretary, Yuriy Andropov.

Guenter Mittag recalled that GDR-USSR trade in 1982 amounted to M55 billion, 38 percent of the GDR's foreign trade turnover. In degree, dynamism, and quality, this integration was unmatched anywhere in the world. It covered all sectors of the economy in all their ramifications.

He summed up this part of his speech by saying: "The friendship between the GDR and USSR is deeply rooted in millionfold ties between the people of our countries in the political, economic, and cultural fields, and in their joint efforts to defend peace and socialism. The FDJ and friendship with Lenin's land are inseparable."

He said that the economic initiatives of young people are an integral part of the GDR's dynamic economy and they concentrate on intensification, the most effective way of economic growth. He recalled that since 1975, young people have helped to save 536.7 million man-hours. This was equal to the labor of 300,000 workers in a year. In this period, the FDJ drive to save materials had yielded a benefit of M11 billion. This is as much material as the GDR's machine-tool and processing machinery industry used in 2 years. Since 1976, the FDJ "Berlin Drive" had done work worth M10 billion. Young people have built new housing estates in Berlin for over 100,000 people.

The great task now is to achieve industrial growth on the basis of energy and materials consumption that is lower in absolute terms. He said: "We need a day-to-day struggle against any losses in energy and materials. We need new ideas to develop higher-quality products with a reduced input of materials."

He continued: "We need new technologies that will enable us to better use available raw materials, particularly indigenous sources of energy and raw materials." It is crucial not to dodge new and difficult demands, but to face them, to jointly find ways of coping with and successfully fulfilling tasks. That is the fighting position we need everywhere, in every team and every place of work. "Only with such an approach will we able to produce more with what is available." It is important, above all, to reduce workforce levels in order to gain labor for solving additional economic tasks, such as for the development of indigenous raw material deposits or for producing more consumer goods. He referred to the construction of rationalization equipment, the development of which must be speeded up, and to the use of robots.

He expressed his certainty that young people would continue to confront all tasks to strengthen their socialist homeland with great initiative and dedication. He conveyed the thanks and greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

Tisch Addresses Congress

LD190002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1900 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 18 Jun (ADN) -- The Congress of GDR Working Youth will have a great mobilizing effect, Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the FDGB executive, said in his closing speech. He praised the truly constructive and forward-looking character of the congress. "The signals this congress is giving to our country call for fresh deeds for the all-round strengthening of our so socialist GDR. We are proud to see that the policy of the party of the working-class, which is geared to human welfare and peace, governs the thoughts and actions of working youths."

Once again it has been clearly shown that the GDR's working youth and the SED are indissolubly linked. Proof has been furnished of the correctness of the party's cardinal principle -- to show confidence in youth and give it responsibility. "The working youth support their socialist state and its peace policy. They are giving their best to strengthen this state all around and to protect it. This includes its military protection."

Harry Tisch said: "We are aware that the most aggressive forces of imperialism are blowing the bugles for a crusade against Communism. Many products of this crusade, this psychological warfare, are addressed to the young people in the socialist countries."

He praised the recent peace initiative of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which proposes to all nuclear powers to freeze nuclear arms in terms of quantity and quality. It is not too late to stop the dangerous development of the international situation.

The GDR's political and economic stability is crucial for its influence in the safeguarding of peace. It is important to ensure a rapid pace of economic development by which we will secure the continued implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy even under the conditions of a sharp international class struggle. This congress has clearly shown that the socialist economy is the arena of working youth.

All-round plan fulfilment and selective over-fulfilment is the best preparation for the new tasks in the coming year. This calls for high performance every day from the over 41,600 youth brigades; to ensure that they remain young and stable and that new brigades are constantly formed is the constant concern of state managers, trade unions, and the FDJ. The Congress of Working Youth has confirmed this concern."

The most important purpose of the Communist education of working youth is to teach them Marxism-Leninism, the ideology and ethics of the working-class, the development of a firm class position, socialist patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, as well as friendship with the Soviet Union and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Tisch said: "The trade unions will be at your side and give you active support in the great task of continuing your peace drive with which you are looking forward to the 35th anniversary of our GDR, and in preparing the National Youth Festival in June 1984."

HONECKER GREETINGS MESSAGE TO PRC PRESIDENT

LD192319 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Message from General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker to PRC President Li Xiannian]

[Text] Dear Comrade President, permit me on behalf of the Council of State and the people of the GDR, and on my own behalf, to express good wishes on your election to the high office of President of the People's Republic of China. Let me express my hope that, based on the traditional friendship between the peoples of our states, the relations between the GDR and the PRC may develop to the benefit of peace and socialism. I wish you good health, well-being, and vigor in your responsible work.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State.

HOFFMANN MEETS GUINEAN ARMY MINISTER

LD181043 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin 18 Jun (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister for national defense, received on Saturday Army General Dr Lansana Diane, member of the Democratic Party of Guinea Politburo and minister of the People's Army of Guinea.

During the friendly talk Army General Hoffmann said that the visit was an expression of the developing friendship and cooperation between the two states and their armies. He pointed out that the workers and soldiers of the GDR feel constantly allied in solidarity with the just struggle of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and all African peoples for national and social liberation, against imperialism, racism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

PZPR'S SIWAK VISITS GDR POWER PLANT SITE

LD172314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] At the invitation of the Polish work forces taking part in the (?setting up) of the main power-generating plant in Jaenschwalde in the GDR, Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, has visited that plant. He acquainted himself with the tasks being carried out by the Polish construction workers. In Berlin Albin Siwak met with Lathar Lindner, chairman of the main board of the construction workers' trade union.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN DELEGATION -- On Friday Ludwig Mecklinger, GDR minister of health, received for a friendly talk a delegation of the State Secretariat for Veterans of the People's Republic of Angola headed by state secretary Jose Francisco Domingos Tuta. The Angolan delegation expressed thanks for the internationalist attitude of the GDR, particularly for supporting the health sector. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4, 5 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION VISIT -- On Thursday the delegation of the Discipline and Control Section of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Ethiopian Working People (COLPWE) under the leadership of Central Committee member (Asrat Wolde), which is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, was received for an exchange of experiences by Kurt Seibt, chairman of the SED Central Auditing Commission. He briefed the guests on the activities of the Central Auditing Commission aimed at effectively assisting the party organs and organizations in the uniform implementation of the decisions of the 10th party congress. Participating in the cordial talks were other members and candidate members of the Central Auditing Commission as well as (Teruneh Zenna), charge d'affaires ad interim of socialist Ethiopia in the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun p 3 AU]

JOURNALISTS TALKS IN BAGHDAD -- The Association of GDR Journalists (VDJ) and the Federation of Arab Journalists (FAJ) have reaffirmed their determination to oppose the imperialist policy of threat and interference in internal affairs with all the means at their disposal. In talks in Baghdad, VDJ Chairman Eberhard Heinrich and FAJ Chairman (Saad Qassim), stressed their support for all initiatives which serve world peace. The two association charimen advocated joint work for a new international media system. In deepening cooperation between their associations, particular importance is given to supporting the training and advanced training of journalists, it was said. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 83 p 3 AU]

PDRY POLITICIANS ON VISIT -- On 3 June Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk in Berlin (Ali Salem al-Beedh), minister of local government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The guest is in the GDR for a visit of several days to acquaint himself with the work of the local state organs. The partners in the talk agreed that in view of the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, the struggle for preserving peace, disarmament, and for averting a nuclear war are of particular importance. They praised the good relations between the two countries and the agreement on basic political issues. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4, 5 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY -- A treaty on the exchange of news and photos was signed between ADN and IRNA, the news agency of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by the general directors of the two agencies, Guenter Poetschke and (Seyed Alinaghi Kharrazi), in Berlin on Friday. The general director of IRNA, who is in the GDR at the invitation of ADN, met during his visit with Gerd Koenig, deputy foreign minister of the GDR; Achim Becker, chairman of the State Committee for Radio; Guenter Leucht, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Television; and other leading staff members of the mass media of the GDR. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4,5 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

FRENCH TRANSPORTATION MINISTER -- On 3 May Otto Arndt, GDR minister for transportation, met with Charles Fiterman, French minister of transportation in Paris. They discussed questions of further developing transportation, in particular the transportation of goods. The GDR politician is honoring an invitation of the French Government. The GDR minister visited the 35th International Air and Space Travel Exhibition and had talks with French industry representatives. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4,5 Jun 83 p 2 AU]

AID TO LAOS -- Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN) -- Government agreements on the provision of solidarity aid by the GDR to Laos in 1983 and on support in the training of forestry cadres for the years 1983-1985 were signed at the end of the 5th meeting of the GDR-Laos Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The delegations of the two countries were headed by Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Contract Court, and Sali Vongkhamsao, deputy prime minister of Laos and chairman of the State Planning Commission. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 16 Jun 83 LD]

SOELLE AT POZNAN FAIR -- Warsaw -- 17 Jun (ADN) -- At the invitation of Tadeusz Nestorowicz, foreign trade minister of the People's Republic of Poland, Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, visited the 55th International Poznan Fair on Friday. He viewed the exhibits of Polish industry and discussed with his Polish colleague questions of trade between the GDR and Poland for 1983 and 1984. It is the 34th time that the GDR is represented in Poznan. At a team stand of 20 foreign trade enterprises, the GDR is presenting, above all, heavy engineering and vehicle construction products, electrical and electronics products and agricultural machinery. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1645 GMT 17 Jun 83 LD]

KADAR, LOSORCZI SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO ANDROPOV

LD161718 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi, a MSZMP Politburo member and the president of the Presidential Council, have sent a telegram of greetings to Yuriy Andropov on the occasion of his election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union. The Hungarian leaders stress that Andropov's election is an expression of the trust of the Soviet Communists and of the entire people. We are convinced that your activities will make a significant contribution to the realization of the Soviet Union's plans and the deepening of the cooperation of the forces struggling for peace, the telegram says.

MARJAI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

LD192026 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- A Hungarian governmental delegation, headed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic, Technical and Scientific Co-operation Committee, left for Moscow Sunday to attend the 30th session of the committee.

At the Sheremetyevo Airport of Msocow Jozef Marjai was met by N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairment of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic, Technical and Scientific Co-operation Committee.

PLAN, BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETS IN BUDAPEST

LD171234 Budapest MTI in English 1032 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 17 (MTI) -- The plan and budget committee of the Hungarian parliament met in Budapest Friday to hear reports by heads of the special committees of the Hungarian legislation on committee meetings held these days prior to the forthcoming parliament session and on proposals submitted.

In keeping with the economic policy line, last year's national economic plan envisaged an improvement of the general situation of the Hungarian economy and maintenance of the 1980 standard of living. The Friday session established that the 1982 objectives of the state budget dovetailed with these plan objectives. As a result of the efforts of the management organs and the companies, in 1982 the national economy developed in line with the main plan objectives. The hard currency foreign trade balance has improved without straining the balance of domestic supply and demand. The national income increased somewhat faster than planned and domestic consumption decreased in the envisaged pace. The standard of living has been maintained on the social average: The consumption of the population increased even if moderately.

LOSONCZI GREETS PHYSICIANS AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR

LD192024 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram the 3rd Congress of the International 'Doctors Against Nuclear War' organization being held in Amsterdam. One of the sections in the congress is chaired by Hungarian Academician Zsuzsa Hollan.

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Arrival at Belweder Palace 17 Jun

LD170935 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0755 GMT on 17 June begins a live relay of the arrival in Belweder of Pope John Paul II and his delegation. It reports that Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski welcome the pope, who is accompanied by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland.

It is then reported that "the pope greets representatives of the Polish authorities: Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa; Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski, Zenon Komender, Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Jerzy Ozdowski, Stefan Olszowski; and Jan Dobraczynski, chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth."

At 0805 GMT Jaruzelski begins his greetings to the pope, and at 0820 GMT the pope begins his speech. The pope's speech ends at 0836 GMT.

Jaruzelski's Speech

LD171043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on arrival of Pope John Paul II at the Belweder Palace, Warsaw -- live]

[Text] I welcome you, Your Holiness, to the Polish homeland, the PPR. The pilgrim's path has led the head of the Roman Catholic Church to our homeland, to Polish soil, for the second time. We all come from the Polish homeland, our motherland, which has experienced curses of history beyond human understanding. It has experienced many plagues, hunger, fire, and war -- begging supplications for the reversal of these curses have been voiced for centuries; it has experienced the bitterness of numerous defeats and futile uprisings, the fate of generations who went to die like stones thrown to the rampart. Your Excellency had a chance to share the most tragic experience of the 20th century: You were a member of the nation condemned by Hitlerite genocide to annihilation. This is an unusual moral title, which gives special significance to the words of the head of the Holy See today.

Poland came into being to live; it came into being as an independent and sovereign state. It has been reborn in a new territorial shape. Already the third generation of children is being born in Polish Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Szczecin. This place has not been mapped out for us by a whim of history. The Polish left showed the socialist road to the nation 40 years ago. Precisely this historic turn justified the great offer of lives and blood that was given to this soil by its most faithful sons, and this was not wasted. Numerous soldiers' graves lie on the path of Your Holiness' pilgrimage like an eternal momento. Many of those hide the ashes of, as a poet put it, our friends from Moscow. Thousands of them, hundreds of thousands, lost their young lives in bringing salvation to us.

Our collective memory of these cruel years is eternal, and we have drawn the appropriate conclusions from them. Realistic alliances today serve the state's external security. For the first time in our history the republic's borders are not on fire, they are all borders of friendship. Not one square centimeter of Polish soil is or will be the subject of debate. There are no differences among Poles on this issue. However, yet again, a threat of new war is emerging.

This war would be a hundred times more destructive than all previous ones. Armaments are reaching a level that is dangerous, even critical. Senseless calculations on who is going to win are being made, and limited nuclear war is planned as if hell on earth could have limits. Enormous antiwar calls are occurring throughout the world. Peace today is the supreme aim. The PPR has always been among its most ardent front-ranking defenders. It participates actively in the peaceful efforts and the constructive initiatives undertaken by the socialist community to face new threats. The Polish Government and public pay great attention to the significant statements of the Holy See defending the common good of all nations and their right to live in peace.

Tension in international relations has coincided in time with the escalation of Poland's internal problems. Fire is born from embers, hence the great Polish coresponsibility for our and your peace. The sequence of events, which is commonly known, necessitated this dramatically difficult but necessary decision. We made it, in extremis, as an ultimate choice. People say that Poland is suffering, but who has weighed the enormity of human suffering, torments, and tears that we succeeded in avoiding? I wish to recall here the memorable words of Tadeusz Kosciuszko: There are times when it is necessary to sacrifice a great deal to save everything.

We are not afraid of judgements of posterity. They will be just and more balanced than many contemporary assessments. During your previous, first pilgrimage, Your Holiness pronounced words that were full of meaning and significance -- the state is an expression of sovereignty; the self-determination of individual peoples and nations is the correct realization of social order and in this its moral authority lies. This statement -- which is in accordance with the traditional and contemporary understandings of the essence of the state -- we receive with genuine appreciation. When the state becomes weaker or sinks into lawlessness, the nation pays the price.

We in Poland know this historic truth only too well. It has been and is our motto. However, we are not looking for easy excuses. We are judging our own mistakes with a unique sincerity, although the authorities alone were not to blame -- the authorities did not push the country to the verge of catastrophe. However, today we want to look toward the future, primarily toward a better tomorrow for Poland. We have resolutely undertaken the work connected with reforms. Renewal in social, state, and economic life is becoming legally and factually irreversible. Along with combating shortcomings and crime, our deepest concern is for the nation's moral well-being, concern for people, for the family, for mothers and children. The state's efforts in this field are increasingly becoming Sejm legislations.

Every day is difficult: We have to struggle against difficulties and painful human problems; there is still much trauma and bitterness. However, we have survived the worst period, and the country has now entered the path leading to the better. Our public is capable of lifting its thoughts above today's divisions and doubts. It gives daily proof of its patriotic responsibility and devotion. However, we do not live in the world on our own. We are part of history; we are one of many nations. We have friends who did not desert us in our need. However, forces hostile to us have connived against us with boycotts and restrictions aimed against Poland's material existence. Untrue accusations are becoming more common; the picture of today's Poland is being deformed.

Traveling untiringly throughout so many different countries Your Holiness has seen much human poverty and unhappiness. Representatives of nations that are being denied the right to freedom and to independent existence lose their lives every day. How many societies are tormented by the plague of unemployment which insults human dignity and fundamental rights.

There are areas of poverty, crime, and despair even in rich and successful countries. Your holiness' moral sensivity undoubtedly makes it possible, against this background, to assess in a fair way the real dimension of our current problems and or real achievements.

We remember the first years of the rebuilding of our country when the country, which had been bleeding and turned into a scene of fire, set out to attain the impossible. Few people predicted then that we would be successful. However, the Poland of thatched roofs, of millions of illiterates, of hunger, poverty, tramps, and unemployed has disappeared. Working people have gained a real identity in the PPR. The idea of equality and social justice has planted deep roots. The working class and farmers have gained the position in society for which they fought in vain for generations. It is enough to look at the Podhale which is so close to your heart. Once it was portrayed in literature as the land of painful poverty and unhappiness, yet today people work there in their own places and for themselves; the region is affluent and changed beyond all recognition. The historic advance of our homeland is an undeniable fact.

Our nation has been an inherent part of European civilization and culture for 1,000 years, and People's Poland is continuing these achievements. It wishes to participate in their increase as an equal partner. We regret that people are exploiting our difficult internal problems in an undignified way. We no not want to be a pawn on somebody else's chessboard. We have lost all illusions. We have to judge true intentions toward Poland not according to words but according to facts. This is no new truth; the great people of our nation believed in it a long time before us, and some of them are resting in crypts of Wawel Cathedral. We understand the Polish pope's anguish about the fate of his homeland. We pay great attention to his thoughts and appeals, which are full of the spirit of love and patriotic concern.

In answering twice the letters that I received from Your Holiness last year, I had the opportunity to present the authorities' point of view, our desires, and intentions. Much has changed since then. Further stages of normalization have taken place. I confirm our will to lift martial law and also to apply appropriate humanitarian and legal solutions. If the situation in the country develops positively, this may even take place in the near future. The future of the nation and the rank of its state will be determined above all by work, and also by the creative thought of scientists and technicians, the development of education and culture, and the joint efforts of all citizens. However, the virtue of sensibility will play an equal role in determining the future, as will responsibility and caution, which are so important in public life.

National accord is necessary in Poland. The recent period has brought about significant progress in this respect. We will continue to follow this path. Differences of views are no obstacle in this respect. Our homeland is the joint achievement of everybody who has developed it and is continuing to do so. There are fundamental divisions between those who are building this country and those who are disturbing this building. Our law does not punish attitudes, it only forbids actions that are antistate and contrary to the Constitution. He who indulges in such actions or supports them, he who plays a dishonest game, is not worthy of trust.

People's Poland is the collective property of all Poles -- members of religious communities as well as nonbelieving citizens. However, the Catholic Church occupies a special place within Polish society; and this place is linked with history on many levels with the current life of our nation. The memorable words pronounced by Your Holiness 4 years ago resounded here in Belweder: The Church does not want any privileges -- only and exclusively that which is necessary for its mission to be fulfilled. Our state authorities meet this wish with full sympathy.

The Church has good conditions in which to carry out its pastoral activities. There are numerous and commonly known proofs of this. The religious needs of believers are being satisfied; dialogue with the leadership of the Episcopate goes on continuously; areas of cooperation are opening up to bring social good and defeat moral evil; lay Catholics have a significant place in public life. In total, there is a realistic chance of developing the long-lasting good relations between the Church and the state in accordance with the nation's interests. There will be no shortage of good will on the side of the Polish authorities in this work.

The visit of the head of the Church is a great event and our distinguished guest, who is so strongly linked with his fatherland, is welcomed in Poland with great warmth and respect. Your Holiness' personal intellectually and morally valuable contribution to the work for peace, reconciliation, and mutual tolerance is received with sincere appreciation. The whole world today is carefully watching the pastoral pilgrimage of the head of the Holy See. We trust that this pilgrimage will provide moral guidance that will strengthen the will for accord and carry the message of peace, and that it will enter a shining page to the open book of Polish history.

Your Holiness' visit gives added prominence to the coming 300th anniversary of the victory of Vienna. I would like to take this opportunity to convey to you as a gift from the highest authorities of the PPR this significantly decorated breastplate of Hussar armor, a souvenir of the knights who made Polish battlecraft famous. I also ask you to accept a landscape painted by Aleksander Mroczkowski, pupil of Jan Matejko. May this panorama of the Tatras remind Your Holiness of the beauty of the homeland.

John Paul's Speech

LD171200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0820 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at meeting with Jaruzelski at Belweder Palace -- live]

[Text] Esteemed General, esteemed Chairman of the Council of State, esteemed gentlemen: A prosperous and happy Poland is in the interests of peace and good cooperation between European nations. I take the liberty of commencing my speech with the very same words that I used to start my speech in the same Belweder building in June 1979 during my previous visit in the fatherland. I repeat these words because they were uttered by a great frind of Poland, Pope Paul VI. The Church in our fatherland is in debt to him for the important deed of normalization in our northern and western provinces.

Another reason for repeating these words is because they reflect, as it were, the very essence of what the Holy See thinks about Poland and its wishes for Poland. This way of thinking is of great importance, against the backdrop of our difficult historical past, especially as far as the end of 18th century is concerned. It is precisely against the backdrop of Poland's partitions that the sentiment that a prosperous and happy Poland is in the interests of peace and good cooperation among the nations of Europe constituted a demand of international morality and a healthy European raison d'etat. For over 100 years this sentiment had to pave its own way through imperialist systems opposing our independence, to be reflected, finally, after the end of World War I, in peace treaties. The Polish nation is eternally grateful to those who advocated its independent existence at that time, both in the West and in the East.

In Warsaw, the capital of Poland, the memory of all those trials of history is revived in a special way. That is why the words uttered by Paul VI remain continuously important, stating not only that Poland has a right to a sovereign existence as a state but also that it is needed in the place it occupies by Europe and the world.

In the words I have quoted, Paul VI emphasizes that Poland lies in the interests of peace and good cooperation between European nations. This statement is full of eloquence against the backdrop of World War II, which was the greatest violation of peace in this century, above all on the continent of Europe. Poland was at the very center of the terrible trials of that war. The price it paid for sovereign existence was 6 million of its citizens who sacrificed their lives on various war fronts, in prisons and extermination camps. For a very great price, the Polish nation reaffirmed its right to be the sovereign master of the land its ancestors bequeathed to it.

The memory of the terrible trials of war that befell the Poles and other European nations urges us to repeat a fervent appeal for the cause of peace, so that it is neither violated nor exposed to danger, and in particular so that preventive measures are effectively implemented as soon as possible -- that is, honest and constructive negotiations to frustrate the dangerous arms race. Arriving in Poland, I recall its entire 1,000-year history and, above all, the experiences of this century, which are also connected with my own life. I wish to thank the highest state authorities very much for the invitation to the fatherland, conveyed to me in the letter from the chairman of the Council of State.

I arrived in my fatherland as a pilgrim in connection with the Jasna Gora anniversary. I arrive in order to be together with my fellow countrymen during a particularly difficult period in Poland's postwar history. At the same time I do not lose hope that this difficult period can become the path leading to social renewal, the beginning of which is constituted by social accords concluded by representatives of the state authorities with representatives of the working people.

Although life in the fatherland since 13 December 1981 has been subjected to the severe rigors of martial law -- which was suspended at the start of this year -- I persist in my hope that this social renewal repeatedly announced -- a social renewal worked out with such difficulty during the epoch-making days in August 1980, and contained within the agreements -- will, gradually, become a reality. This renewal is essential in order to maintain Poland's good reputation in the world. It is essential for emergence from the internal crisis and to save the sons and daughters of the nation, my fellow countrymen, from suffering.

The Holy See devoted great efforts to the cause of peace in the world as it is today. The 20th anniversary of the issue of the Pacem in Terris encyclical by Pope John Paul XXIII was marked this year. His efforts in this field were continued in many forms by Pope Paul VI. These efforts amount to a great deal and, at the same time, are universally known. It would be difficult now to recall them in detail. I would just like to recall the initiative of the Papal Academy of Sciences made in 1981. The best experts in such sciences as physics, biology, genetics, and medicine worked out a document on the foreseeable consequences of the use of nuclear arms. This document was presented by the representatives of the academy to the governments of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France and to the secretary general and the chairman of the UN General Assembly.

Since the days of Paul VI the custom has occurred that World Peace Day is celebrated during the New Year festivities. This custom is linked with the annual message, and this year's message dated 1 January 1983 is entitled Dialogue in the Name of Peace As a Challenge to Our Times. I took the liberty of sending the text of this message to the highest representatives of the Polish state authorities.

This message uses experiences of the past to point out that dialogue for peace, especially in our era, is essential. It is also possible. In the final analysis, the message says that people are capable of overcoming the divisions, conflicts of interests, and, it would even seem, radical contradictions, if only they believe in the power of dialogue and agree to search in a humane way for a peaceful and rational solution to conflict. The document goes on to define the characteristics of real dialogue and obstacles this real dialogue faces. This year's message devotes much space to the cause of peace in the international arena.

Bearing in mind the circumstances, let me also take the liberty of drawing attention to a paragraph entitled Dialogue in the National Arena. Such a dialogue, we read, should be commenced in order to solve social conflicts and to search for the common good. Taking into account the interests of various groups it is possible to attain a peaceful settlement through dialogue, through democratic observance of freedom and everyone fulfilling his duties, and with the existence of structures that ensure the people's participation and all kinds of arbitration institutions -- for instance to deal with conflicts arising between employers and employees -- with due respect for cultural, ethnic, and religious groups that make up a nation, thus linking them together.

In cases where dialogue between government and nation unfortunately ceases to exist, social peace becomes threatened or even diappears altogether and there arises, so to speak, a state of war.

History and contemporary experiences show that many countries have attained and continue to attain lasting agreement; that they have managed to resolve the conflicts that arise between them; and that they have even managed to prevent conflicts from arising by reaching for genuine and effective means of dialogue.

Esteemed gentlemen, I return once again to what Paul VI said: A prosperous and happy Poland is in the interests of peace and good cooperation between the nations of Europe. As a son of Polish soil I make these words a special wish of my own, addressed to the nation and the state. I direct this wish to the representatives of the authorities and the whole society at the same time. It is my ardent wish that Poland always occupy the place it deserves among the nations of Europe, between the East and the West. It is my ardent wish that conditions again come about for good cooperation with all the nations of the West in our continent as well as the American continent -- above all, as far as the United States of North America, where so many millions of citizens are of Polish origin, is concerned.

I am profoundly convinced that conditions of this kind may come about. This too, constitutes one of the tasks of dialogue -- international dialogue for the cause of peace in the contemporary world.

I also know that the Polish Episcopate continually makes untiring efforts to make the principle of dialogue proclaimed by the Church a fruitful foundation for both internal peace and good cooperation between Poland and other nations of Europe and the world.

I wish once again to express thanks for the invitation to visit the fatherland. I also wish to thank the representatives of the highest authorities of the PPR for everything that the authorities, and local administration bodies subordinate to them, have done in preparation for my meeting with the nation and the Church in my own fatherland.

Just as during my previous visit, in conclusion I wish to state that I will continue to regard everything that genuinely benefits my fatherland as something that benefits me personally, as if I continued to live in this land -- or even more so, because of the distance between us.

Likewise, with the same force I will continue to feel everything that might threaten, harm, or shame Poland, everything that might be tantamount to an impoasse or a breakdown. People of good will the whole world over join me in the prayers for Poland. I wish to express my esteem for all distinguished representatives of the authorities and for each one of them according to the post he occupies, according to the status he enjoys, and according to the responsibility that each one of you esteemed gentlemen bears in the face of history and your own conscience.

I would also like to express my thanks for the gifts offered to me, these very precious and significant gifts at this particular historic moment when we recall the 300th anniversary of the relief of Vienna. Myself, I wish to ask for acceptance of my gift: St John the Baptist, the work of the Ferrara School of the 16th century, from the Vatican Museum. The name of this saint is linked with latest popes, beginning with John XXIII. In order to recall my predecessors and as a souvenir of my visit I wish to give this masterpiece to Poland. This work has in it a fusion of a religious motive and a motive of the papal tradition. I heartily ask for it to be received by the representatives of the highest state authorities.

Thank you very much.

Meeting With Jaruzelski, Jablonski

LD171328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Today's meeting between John Paul II and representatives of supreme authorities of the PPR was a significant moment of the Pope's visit in our country.

Talks between John Paul II and Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski took place in the Pompeian Hall. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, also participated in the talks. The meeting lasted over an hour longer than scheduled. Pope John Paul, saying farewell to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, left Belweder Palace and went to the Church of the Lord's Transfiguration, which is also called the Church of the Capuchins.

Vatican, Polish Officials Meet

LD171919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpts] We are broadcasting now a report on the visit of Pope John Paul II to Warsaw:

Pope John Paul II arrived today at 1000 at the Belweder Palace. A meeting between John Paul II and the top ranking representatives of the Polish People's Republic began at the Council of State sessions' hall.

The beginning of the talks was attended for a short moment by journalists. The talks were held around a small, round marble table. Next to John Paul II was Wojciech Jaruzelski and sitting on the opposite side of Cardinal Glemp was Henryk Jablonski. The participants in the talks were photographed.

At the same time talks were also held in the Red Room and the Green Room. The following took part in these talks for the Polish side: Stanislaw Gucwa, Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski, Zenon Komender, Edward Kowalczyk, Roman Malinowski, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Stefan Olszowski, Jan Dobraczynski, Adam Lopatka, Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the parlimentary club of the Christian-Social Association; and Janusz Zablocki, chairman

of the parliamentary club of the Polish Catholic-Social Association; as well as Jerzy Kuberski. The following took part on the Vatican side: Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, secretary of state of the Holy See; Archbishop Eduardo Martinez Somalo, deputy secretary of state; Archbishop Luigi Poggi, papal nuncio for special missions; and Archbishop Giacomo (Martina), prefect of the papal household. Also taking part in these talks were Krakow Metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski and the secretary of the Polish Episcopate, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski.

The talks in the Pompeian Hall between the pope and Jaruzelski went on for 2 hours, 20 minutes, that is, more than 1 hour longer than scheduled.

Urban Press Conference

LD180256 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Soon after the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, with Pope John Paul II and Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, Government Press Spokesman J. Urban briefed journalists covering the pope's visit on the course of the meeting and characterized its climate. J. Urban stressed that his statement would express only the position of the side representing the Polish Government.

The talks held in the Belweder Palace lasted 2 hours and 20 minutes. At the same time, talks between other representatives of the governmental authorities and representatives of the church, the Vatican, and the Polish Episcopate were also taking place. The talks lasted longer than was envisaged by the program. The basic ideas constituting the main topics for the direct talks were contained [words indistinct] of the government press spokesman and in the speeches exchanged between General Wojciech Jaruzelski and His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and the pope both expressed their thoughts in these speeches. According to the government's assessment both speeches had in common, however, a joint concern for the fate of Poland, its prosperous future and satisfying the aspirations of the Polish people [words indistinct].

The representatives of the authorities listened attentively to what the pope said. The talks were conducted in a similar spirit of unity of goals. The intentions of the participants in the talks were similar -- their concern for the future of Poland. This is what determined the atmosphere and character of the meeting which was characterized by understanding and mutual benevolence. Although following parallel paths, the participants are still striving to achieve similar results and solve Poland's difficult problems.

During the course of the meeting W. Jaruzelski and H. Jablonski depicted the difficult and dramatic motives behind the introduction of martial law. The course of events following 13 December 1981 was also described. The representatives of the authorities noted that despite the numerous difficulties which still exist, matters are improving. In overcoming the consequences of the crisis, a great role is played by the support of the (?countries) of the socialist community.

The pope was informed that [words indistinct] at present, martial law is, in essence, in its vestigial stage. This is shown in particular by the fact that today there are only 147 people in isolation for politically motivated actions.

From the humanitarian point of view, said J. Urban, this may seem to be a significant number. However, it is not large from the political point of view if one takes into account the powerful and dramatic conflicts that have befallen our people. The fact that only such a small number of persons are imprisoned for illegal actions committed for political motives clearly demonstrates that the Polish authorities are striving for a mitigation of the conflict and seeking national accord.

In the course of their talks in the Belweder Palace, representatives of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic outlined the program for further overcoming the sociopolitical crisis. It was noted that the government's policy sought to eliminate the consequences of the mistakes committed by previous governmental teams in the 1970's. [Words indistinct] the (?changing) of the methods of exercising power, said J. Urban, belongs to the state-political and economic planes, as well as to social and ethical planes. The political plane concerns legislative achievements as well as practical and very consistent understandings aimed toward modifying the ways and methods of power since it is more closely linked with national aspirations. The second plane of renewal comprises both immediate and long-term economic tasks contained in the very innovative economic reform.

The third plane, involving actions of a social and ethical nature, merits special attention. Since Poland is not at present a wealthy country, [words indistinct] we are making great efforts to reach social aims. In this sphere, the cooperation between the authorities and the Church, J. Urban stressed, can be especially fruitful. We want to develop this cooperation and make it concrete. The government side (?expressed) the conviction that it was possible and useful to develop the spirit of agreement and conciliation on all these planes where the Church could play a significant role.

The government representative recalled that John Paul II made a reference to the August agreement in his speech at Belweder Palace. J. Urban emphasized that the state authorities stand by the social agreements made between August and September 1980 and want to act toward their implementation. However, it is the other side that made a breach in some points of these agreements. At the time, the government side undertook to carry out many demands in the sphere of work pay and in the social sphere. This required, however, the earning of corresponding moneys so that these rich programs could be implemented.

Today even the greatest friends of the former Solidarity union cannot assert that this union was calling for production activity and for increased labor. According to the Gdansk agreement, the self-reliant and independent union should respect the principles of the system and the Constitution. This was established in the charters. However, practice was different. The principles of legality and constitutional norms were being flaunted daily, and more and more frequently with each passing month.

During the talks with Church representatives, the government's side emphasized yet again that the workers' protest of 1980 was fully justified. For 18 months, the state authorities made extraordinary efforts in order to implement the agreements on joint action with the other side which had signed them. However, the strikes, the intensifying political aggression and the desire for dangerous conflict finally eliminated the possibility of a joint implementation of the content of these agreements. The basic theses of these documents, however, are being implemented and the authorities would like to continue to do this in the future together with all constructive forces in the country.

General W. Jaruzelski and other representatives of the state leadership expressed the will and readiness to develop lasting cooperation with the Church. They showed how this (?tendency) is already being solidified today [words indistinct] to our authorities in (?cherish the even greater hope) that the Vatican and the Polish Church [words indistinct] share for the good of Poland these desires of the state leadership.

TEXT Urban said that the information on the talks which he had submitted was, for understandable reasons, of a general nature. At the meeting with journalists he was only able to present the climate of the talks and the impressions of the side representing the Polish state.

The government plenipotentiary informed journalists that Lech Walesa, together with his wife Danuta, and his children, will be received by Pope John Paul II at a private audience. J. Urban stressed that this does not signify a change in the attitude of the authorities to L. Walesa. We consider, he said, that this, our former partner, is a person who strove for confrontation and allowed himself to be led by people who wanted to increase tension and unrest. L. Walesa is a person who understood nothing, even after 13 December; and for all these reasons, he will never again be a partner to the authorities. The meeting between L. Walesa and John Paul II will take place at the wish of the distinguished guest. The time and place of the meeting between John Paul II and Lech Walesa is being arranged.

J. Urban also answered journalists' questions. One of these concerned the unsuccessful attempts to disturb the peace on the evening of 16 June in Warsaw. He said that this incident was a regrettable attempt to disturb the solemn character of the visit of John Paul II. In reply to another question, J. Urban also said that the question of the timing of the lifting of martial law was not, and could not be, the subject of talks since deciding this questions belonged to the competence of the state authorities. He expressed the hope that the course of the visit of his holiness would evoke consequences which would help to bring forward the date for lifting martial law. These are the sincere intentions of the government.

Press Reviews Talks

LD181801 Warsaw PAP in English 1507 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 June -- The Polish press today carries commentaries on yesterday's meeting between Pope John Paul II and the leaders of the Polish People's Republic at the Belweder Palace.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY said:

"The meeting was marked by an atmosphere of solemnity, sense of the event's importance, care for the affairs of Poland and the world.

"As concerns the content and course of the long 2-1/2-hour talks between Wojciech Jaruzelski and John Paul II, which were attended by the president of the Council of State and the Polish primate, what first and foremost deserves careful consideration and comment is the addresses made at the start of the meeting. They showed common concern over the threats posed to peace and laid resolute emphasis on the need for struggle for the highest good of man.

"The pope spoke about the need for good cooperation between Poland and Western countries. It is known not only to the Polish public opinion that in an overwhelming majority of instances there is a lack of such cooperation. We also know very well who is responsible for such a state of affairs."

The Warsaw daily added: "We also know that this is the Poles, and not societies of the countries whose governments imposed sanctions on us, to suffer the adverse effects of these measures. If Western addressees of the pope's words -- on both sides of the Atlantic -- draw appropriate conclusions from them, it will be beneficial for both Poland's interests and the interests of peace. Any other interpretations would be harmful to international cooperation."

The PUWP CC newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU:

"It is understandable that although the papal visit is a religious pilgrimage, yet it will have an impact on the shaping of moods and attitudes not only in this sphere -- because of the role of Church in Poland.

"The course and outcome of the visit will be constructive if they serve dialogue and national agreement and not a consolidation or even deepening of internal divisions. Can a further progress in internal stablization -- which would result in the complete lifting of martial law -- be reduced only to the advantages for the authorities or should it also be seen on the plane of national interests, including the interests of people who are now deprived of freedom?"

"The papal visit can -- though not necessarily -- help overcome the attempts at Poland's isolation and maintenance of the economic sanctions applied by the U.S. if this is the outcome of the visit, would it lie only in the interest of the state or the entire society which, as a whole, feels the painful effects of the economic blockade created around Poland?"

The Peasants Party paper DZIENNIK LUDOWY:

"The Belweder meeting was not the only contact between John Paul II and state authorities but it was a key meeting in the visit's programme, determining the lay character of the second pilgrimage by his holiness to his homeland.

"Who of us does not sense the delicate fabric which forms the content of this dialogue? Every word and its articulation are important in it.

"The accuracy of certain truths is imperishable. They include the truth uttered by Koscivszko: 'There is a time when much must be sacrificed to save the whole'. Such a lasting truth also lies in the statement: 'Native home is a common work of all those who have been and are erecting it'."

PAP Views Jaruzelski Speech

LD192231 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 19 Jun 83

[By PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw 19 Jun -- The speech in the Belweder by Wojciech Jaruzelski as the prime minister of the state where the Pope has come on a pilgrimage has aroused universal interest, many commentaries and thoughts. The speech by the head of the Polish Government contains difficult and important contents stimulated by a sense of the significance of the moment and the concern over the issues of the country.

Peace is the first of these issues. It was discussed in the historical aspect by Wojciech Jaruzelski who recalled six million Polish citizens killed in the years of World War II as well as in relation to the emerging threat of a new international military confict.

As in the past Poles deemed the struggle 'for your freedom and ours' their moral and human duty. Today this duty is the defence of peace. The struggle for your peace and ours....

It is impossible to ignore an excerpt on the events of December 13, 1981 in the speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski:

TEXT "It is said that Poland suffers but who weighed on the scales the enormity of human suffering, torment and tears that it was possible to avoid? We are not afraid of the judgement of the posterity. It will be just and is certain to be more balanced than many present assessments". Smaller evil instead of greater one was chosen in the interests of domestic peace and international order.

A lot was done here in this country to get Poland out of an abyss under definite and difficult conditions still worsened by the economic restrictions of Western states against this country. What has already been possible to do confirms the correctness of that dramatic but necessary chore.

Gen Jaruzelski discussed also this when he declared his firm will to continue the cause of reforms, renewal in public, state and economic life and liberalization. The renewal as well as the reform and liberalization are irreversible in terms of practice and law. This was firmly emphasized by the Polish prime minister.

Every day continued to be very difficult. "But we have survived the worst and this country embarked on the road to a better future". These words are confirmed by many concrete facts and attainments and it was not easy to achieve any of them. All those who live and work in the Vistula and the Odra Rivers know this perfectly well. They do not make martyrs of themselves but face difficulties and troubles and cope with them courageously. Those who want to build rather than to destroy know this....

The state problems contained in the speech are of great significance. We have a sovereign state after years of captivity. We have had it for a relatively short period of time. Not everybody sees numerous threats to the state existence. They stem not only from external conditionalities but also from internal anarchy or social apathy.

"When the state gets weakened or plunges into anarchy, the nation pays the price. We in Poland know this historic truth too well. It has been the guiding principle of our actions", Jaruzelski said.

The history of the Polish nation is full of painful or even tragic examples to illustrate a thesis that the sole question: What would we like to achieve? without a simultaneous question: How can one attain this under concrete conditions? leads one astray. There is a need for putting these questions at the same time if one treats one's own state and fatherland in a responsible manner.

They were put exactly in this way at the [words indistinct] PUW Congress, summing up social questions. They gave rise to a programme for raising homeland with the participation of all who have been [word indistinct] it.

Wojciech Jaruzelski strongly emphasized the need and the will of strengthening national accord that is indispensable to Poland. The basic divisions today run between those who build homeland and those who impede that building. Anxiety for homeland is the basis of [word indistinct] of the Polish. [sentence as received]

"Today, we want to look primarily to the future, into Poland's better tomorrow." These words uttered by the prime minister show a measure of optimism. They are based on the conviction that primarily work, creative thought and effort of all citizens will determine the standing of the state and the life of the nation.

PAP Describes Western Reactions

LD182318 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 18 Jun 83

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June -- Watching Western reactions to the pope's visit is a very instructive occupation, for it shows how truthful accounts clash with those marked by contempt for the reader.

THE TIMES of London referring to the Belweder meeting reported that the pope made certain gestures towards his hosts, especially with regard to international relations. He described Poland as a sovereign state clearly defining its present frontiers as just, called for an end to the arms race (?and) appeared to suggest that Poland as well as the West bore equal responsibility for the improvement of mutual relations.

The Italian IL TEMPO, however, told its readers that the meeting was a disappointment for those who counted on agreement.

The British Broadcasting Corporation's Polish-language service observed that in his Belweder speech the pope eleven times referred to peace as the supreme good and twice quoted and recalled the great services of pope VI [as received] for normalisation of the Polish administration in the Western territories, among other things. This is confirmation that for the Vatican the most important objective in the Pope's visit is search for compromise and return to detente in international relations.

But the commentator of the American NBC television network deemed it appropriate to resort to lies assuring the viewers that General Jaruzelski voiced doubts about the speedy lifting of martial law. And the pope referred to martial law as the state of war.

The above accounts relating to one happening [word indistinct] the Belweder meeting, show how truth and falsity [word indistinct] the capitalist mass media, and how honest journalistic work is contrasted with journalistic hutzpa and fraud. To maintain that this is precisely what freedom of press amounts to is cheap and primitive demagogy.

Pope's Greetings at Warsaw Stadium

LD172137 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1759 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Greetings by Pope John Paul II at mass at Warsaw Stadium on 17 June -- live]

[Excerpt] This, our Eucharist performed by the pilgrim pope, has taken place with the participation of pilgrims from various dioceses. Thus I would like to greet all in this community, and to ask that the papal blessing be taken with them to their dioceses, parishes, and families. Here are pilgrims from the Gdansk dioceses. [applause] Whatever I would like to add to this description will be unnecessary in view of the reaction of the assembly. [applause] Greetings and blessing for the Gdansk diocese. [stormy applause] (?We have esteemed) guests from abroad, cardinals and bishops. Each of them represents the Church and society (?where) the Church lives. I want, before the end of the Holy Mass, on behalf of all of us who have been taking part in this eucharistic liturgy, to send greetings and blessings to those churches whose pastors have come to visit us. So I will mention them.

How dear to us is the name of the archbishop of Philadelphia in the United States, Cardinal Krol, [applause] and alongside him, the archbishop of Detroit, Archbishop Edmund Szoka. [applause] Greetings and blessings to Polonia and the whole Church community in the United States, [applause] and also all the society.

Among us is the cardinal of [place indistinct] in West Germany [applause]; greetings and blessings to our brothers in the faith to the west (?of Poland). [applause]

Also present is Cardinal [name indistinct] from Berlin [applause]; I send in that direction, too, our greetings and expressions of Christian unity. [words indistinct] head of the Episcopate of Spain, [applause] and I add that we also have a representative of the Episcopate of Mexico [applause]. We ask them to take our greetings and expressions of unity in the faith, [applause] in the faith which unites us in a common Church. [applause]

So we come to our closest neighbors. Present here is the cardinal archbishop of Zagreb in Yugoslavia. [applause] We ask him to convey to our brother Slavs greetings and expresssions of unity in the faith, in the Church, in Christ [words indistinct] [applause]

And, finally, the cardinal primate of Hungary, archbishop of Esztegrom. [long and loud applause] May this community of faith and the eucharist, which has joined us together today in Warsaw, go far and wide, beyond the borders (?of peoples) and even of continents, and may it unite us [words indistinct] in Christ and His Church, through the imtermediary of our esteemed brothers, bishops, and cardinals (?in the pastoral calling).

I would like to add that the cardinal secretary of state has come here with me from Rome, and three bishops also, who are also taking part in our ceremony today [words indistinct] [applause] May they feel as good in Poland as in the Vatican [applause] [words indistinct] [applause] May they feel in Poland as in the Vatican, since the pope from Poland has to feel good in the Vatican. [loud applause]

Finally, from our own backyard, present among us is the Krakow metropolitan, my successor in the See of Saint Stanislas, [applause] Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin, [applause] and Bishop Alfred Abramowicz from Chicago [words indistinct] [applause] So, my brothers and sisters, we have met together in this eucharistic community.

Sermon at Warsaw Stadium

LD171927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1615 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Sermon by Pope John Paul II at mass at Warsaw's Dzisieciolecia Stadium on 17 June - live]

[Excerpts] Man is called upon to enjoy victories in Jesus Christ. These are victories over sin, over the old man which is present deep down in every one of us. Man is called upon to be victorious over himself, to be victorious over this which restricts our free will and which makes it easily available to evil. Such voctory means living in truth, uprightness and conscience, love for our neighbor, ability to forgive, and spiritual development of our humanity.

In recent months I have received many letters from many people, and from the internees, among others. On many occasions these letters were for me an edifying proof of precisely such internal victories about which it could be said: Deus vincit -- God has conquered within man. For a Christian is called upon to be victorious in Jesus Christ. Such victory is inseparable from the toil and even suffering in the same way in which Christ's resurrection is inseparable from the cross. And he who loves and forgives has won already today even if he were to lie on the ground and be trampled upon -- Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski said this -- he who gives away his heart and even his life for his brother has already won.

In its history the nation also has victories over which it rejoices, just as it rejoices over the Vienna victory this year. On the other hand, it suffers defeats which it finds painful. There have been many of these defeats throughout recent centuries. We would not have spoken the whole truth if we were to say that only political defeats led to the loss of independence. They were also moral defeats, the decline in morality during the Saxon times, the lack of sensitivity for the common good, including reprehensible crimes against one's own homeland. The latter half of the 18th century brought about decisive efforts aimed at social, cultural, and political renewal. It is enough to mention the educational commission and the 3 May Constitution especially. Against this backdrop the blow struck against the First Republic by the states who performed the partition of Poland was a real historic unjustice, a violation of the rights of the nation and of international order. In the same way in which man feels that he ought to win moral victories if his life is to have meaning, the nation which is a community of people also feels this. Hence throughout the 19th century tireless efforts aimed at moral reconstruction and at regaining political independence continued.

This was achieved as the result of World War I.

I am speaking about this because the history of the nation is part of our homeland's anniversary of 600 years of the presence at Jasna Gora of Mary, Queen of Poland. That place is redolent of our victories and defeats. The call is this: constantly not to yield to defeats but to search for ways toward victory.

Hence, I repeat my message of peace, which constantly flows from the Holy See, to all nations and states, particularly to those who bear greatest responsibility for the cause of peace in the world. Also from this city, the capital of the nation and the state, which by its contribution of the highest sacrifices fought for the good cause during the last world war, I would like to remind all that Poland's right to a sovereign existence and also to proper development in the cultural and socioeconomic spheres appeals to the conscience of many people and many communities in the world. [applause] Poland fulfilled to the end, more than fulfilled, its Allied obligations undertaken in the terrible experience of 1939-1945.(applause] Poland's fate in 1983 cannot be a matter of indifference to the nations of the world, particularly of Europe and America. [prolonged applause]

My present visit to the fatherland occurs at a difficult time; difficult for many people, difficult for all of society. How great these difficulties are, you yourselves, my dear compatriots, know better than I do, although I, too, deeply feel the whole experience of Poland in recent years, beginning in August 1980. [applause]

Yesterday in the cathedral I asked not to be interrupted, if possible. Not everyone present here today was in the catherdral yesterday. I repeat my request.

This Polish experience is also important for many societies in Europe, throughout the world, and wherever there are people who realize this. There are also those who, especially since December 1981, have been rendering aid to my nation. For this I, too, am grateful to them all.

However, a nation must above all, live through its own resources and must develop on the basis of its own resources. The nation itself must gain the victory which Divine Providence sets before it at a given stage in history.

We all realize that it is a question not of military victory, as it was 300 years ago, but of moral victory. It is this kind of victory that constitutes the essence of the frequently proclaimed renewal. It is a question of a mature order of national and state life, in which basic human rights will be respected. Only a moral victory can guide society out of the state of division and restore its unity. This order can be at one and the same time a victory for those who are governed and for those who govern. This order must be reached along the path of mutual dialogue and accord -- the only path which enables the nation to live to the full extent of its civic rights and to possess social structures which correspond to its just demands.

This will release support which the state needs to perform its tasks and through which the nation will truly express its sovereignty. Let me quote here from a pastoral letter of the Polish Episcopate issued on 29 August last year: The Polish nation needs a real moral and social revival in order to regain confidence in itself, in its future, confidence in its won strength in order to stimulate the moral energy and social selflessness needed to cope with the great labor, work, and necessary sacrifices faced by everybody -- it is urgently needed to rebuild trust between society and the ruling authorities so that in a joint effort they may build a better future for the fatherland and safeguard the interests of the nation and the state.

Visit to Niepokalanow 18 Jun

LD181135 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0826 GMT on 18 June begins to broadcast live the mass celebrated by Pope John Paul II in Niepokalanow. The Pope delivers a 34-minute sermon on canonization of Saint Maksymilian and other religious issues.

Czestochowa Visit 18 Jun

LD181640 Warsaw PAP in English 1529 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 June -- An hour after leaving Niepokalanow, the special helicopter assigned to Pope John Paul II for his pilgrimage in Poland landed near the cathedral in Czestochowa. The head of the Roman-Catholic Church was welcomed by members of the Church hierarchy, the Czestochowa Diocese with Bishop Stefan Barela, the General of the Paulite order Jozef Platek and Prior of the Jasna Gora Monastery Konstancjusz Kunze.

The pope and his party were welcomed by representatives of the Czestochowa Voivodship and city administration authorities: chairman of the voivodship people's council, Zdzislaw Soluch, Czestochowa Voivoda Grzegorz Lipski, and Chairman of the city People's Council Eugeniusz Suchecki.

John Paul II's visit to Czestochowa will be filled with numerous religious accents, participation in the jubilee ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of presence of the miraculous icon of the Black Madonna at the Jasna Gora monastery.

Homily to Jasna Gora Youth

LD182350 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 18 Jun 83

["Pope Addresses Youth at a Meeting at Jasna Gora; Excerpts" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 18 June -- I am happy because, together with you, the Polish youth, I can meditate on the concise and yet so rich content of the call of Jasna Gora, which became a kind of particular inheritance of the millennium of the baptism of Poland.

Our Lady of Jasna Gora is the teacher of true love for all. And this is particularly important for you, dear young people. In you, in fact is decided that form of love which all of your life will have and, through you, human life in Polish soil: the matrimonial family, social and national form -- but also the priestly, religious and missionary one. Every life is determined and evaluated by the interior form of love.

Tell me what your love is, and I will tell you who you are.

I watch how beautiful it is that this word is found in the call of Jasna Gora. It is [words indistinct] found evangelical ancestry: Christ says many times "watch;" perhaps also from the Gospel it passed into the tradition of scouting . In the call of Jasna Gora it is the essential element of the reply that we wish to give to the love by which we are surrounded in the sign of the sacred icon.

What does it mean: "I watch"?

It means that I make an effort to be a person with a conscience. I do not stifle this conscience and I do not deform it, I call good and evil by name, and do not blur them. I develop in myself what is good, and I seek to correct what is evil, by overcoming it in myself. "I watch" also means: I see another. I do not close in on myself, in a narrow search for my own interess, my own judgements. "I watch" means: love of neighbour. It means: fundamental inter-human solidarity.

"I watch" also means: I feel responsible for this great common inheritance whose name is Poland. This name defines us all. This name obliges us all. This name costs us all.

Perhaps at times we envy the French, the Germans or the Americans because their name is not tied to such a historical price and because they are so easily free, while our Polish freedom costs so much.

My dear ones, I will not make a comparative analysis. I will only say that what costs dear constitutes value. It is not, in fact, possible to be truly free without an honest and profound relationship with values. We no not want a Poland which costs us nothing. We watch, instead, beside all that makes up the authentic inheritance of the generations, seeking to enrich it. A nation, then, is first of all rich in its people. Rich in man. Rich in youth. Rich in every individual who watches in the name of truth: It is truth, in fact, that gives form to love.

Even if I am not among you every day, as was the case for many years in the past, nevertheless I carry in my heart a great solicitude. A great, enormous solicitude. A solicitude for you. Precisely because "on you depends tomorrow" I pray for you every day.

It is good that we are here together at the hour of the call of Jasna Gora. In the midst of the trials of the present time, in the midst of the trial through which your generation is passing, this call of the millennium continues to be a programme. In it is contained a fundamental way out. Because the way out in any dimension -- economic, social, political -- must happen first in man. Man cannot remain with no way out.

Mother of Jasna Gora, you have been given to us by providence for the defence of the Polish nation; accept this evening this call of the Polish youth together with the Polish pontiff to help them persevere in hope.

Homily At Jasna Gora Mass

LD191113 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0835 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Homily delivered by Pope John Paul II at a mass in Jasna Gora, Czestochowa -- live]

[Excerpts] Praised by Jesus Christ. Great is the Lord and worthy of great praise. Bear our God in your heart. The whole earth rejoices in His holy mountain and glorious elevation.

And what does Christ tell us? It is not, above all, what we find so tersely summarized in St Paul's letter to the Galatians. Today's second reading: The Lord has sent His Son born of woman, born under the law, to redeem those subordinated to the law, so that we could gain the status of sons.

To prove that you are sons, the Lord sent to our hearts the spirit of His Son, who cried: "Abba. Father." And thus you are no longer a slave but a son; and if you are a son, you are also the heir by the will of God. Christ tells us this, generation after generation. He says this with everything he does and teaches. Above all, he says, given who he is. He is the Son of God and he comes to make us adopted sons, receiving by the might of the Holy Spirit, the title of sons of God. By the might of this spirit we address the Lord: "Father."

As sons of God we cannot be slaves. Our divine status of sons of God, with it the heritage of freedom. Christ, present together with His mother in Polish Cana sets before us generation after generation, the great cause of freedom. Freedom is given to man by God, as a measure of his dignity. However, at the same time it is bestowed on him. Freedom is not a relief but a labor of greatness; as the poet said: Man can use freedom well or badly. Through it he can build or destroy.

The Jasna Gora evangelization contains an appeal to the heritage of the sons of God. An appeal to live in freedom, to make good use of freedom, to build and not to destroy.

The Jasna Gora evangelization of freedom has yet another dimension. This is the dimension of the freedom of the nation, the dimension of a free homeland to which the status of a sovereign state has been restored.

A nation is genuinely free when it can form as a community determined by the unity of culture, language, history.

A state is really sovereign if it governs the community and serves at the same time the common good of the community, if it allows the nation to realize the subjectivity peculiar to it [applause], the identity peculiar to it. [applause]

This entails, among other things, an examination of the proper conditions for development in the sphere of culture, economy, and other areas of life of the social community. The sovereignty of a state is closely linked with its ability to promote the freedom of the nation, that is, to create conditions which will enable it to express the whole of its own historical and cultural identity, that means conditions under which the state will allow the nation to be sovereign.

These elementary truths concerning the moral order dramatically span the centuries during which the Jasna Gora image testified to the special presence of the Mother of God in the history of our nation. The beginning of this presence is linked with the period of the transition from the Piast to the Jagiellonian times. One can say that this beginning precedes the most prosperous period of our history, the Golden Age. We also want to give thanks today for those centuries of great flourishing and prosperity.

The historical experience shows, however, that the holy Mary in this Jasna Gora image has been given to us first and foremost for difficult times. The period of the flood, which we know so well from Sienkiewicz's novel, became an augury of these times in the 17th century. The special link between the Jasna Gora sancturary and the increasingly difficult history of the nation dates back to the time when Jasna Gora resisted the onslaught of the Swedes and, following in these footsteps, the entire homeland freed itself from the invaders. The mother of God is proclaimed, on the basis of the vows by Jan Kazimierz, the queen of the Polish crown. May third, which is connected with the memento of the 3 May Constitution, will in time become the feast of the Queen of Poland, the Queen of Poland which has been granted for the protection of the Polish nation. This Constitution irrefutably testifies to the will to preserve independent existence of the homeland by decreeing appropriate reforms. Unfortunately, almost a day after the Constitution was proclaimed, Poland, the First Republic, was deprived of this independent existence, yielding to force from three directions at once. In this way the fundamental right of the nation, a right to moral order, was violated.

During my previous pilgrimage to my homeland, in 1979, I said at Jasna Gora that here we had always been free. It is difficult to express in any other way what the image of the Queen of Poland had become for all Poles at a time when their homeland had been wiped off the map of Europe as an independent state. Here at Jasna Gora, where the Queen of Poland lived, somehow we were always free. The hopes of the nation and the persistent striving to regain independence have also hinged on Jasna Gora. The striving for independence is expressed in these words: Before your altars we bring the plea: give us back a free homeland, Lord. Here, too, we have learned this basic truth about the freedom of nations. A nation perishes when it corrupts its spirit. A nation grows when its spirit purges itself continuously. This no external forces can destroy.

We celebrated the millenium of Poland's christening at a time when, since 1918, Poland found itself once more a state on the map of Europe; we celebrated it after the terrible experience of the Second World War and occupation.

The jubilee of the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora image is a kind of indispensible apposition to the millenium, an apposition of a great cause, a cause essential for the annals of the people and the history of the nation. The name of this cause is the Queen of Poland. This cause is called "mother." We have a very difficult geopolitical situation. We have had a very difficult history, especially during the recent centuries. The painful experiences of history have sharpened our sensitivity regarding basic rights of man and rights of the nation, in particular the right to freedom, to sovereign existence, to respect for freedom of conscience and religion, rights of human labor. We also have diverse human weaknesses, faults, and sins, in fact moral sins which we must always bear in mind and always liberate ourselves from them. But, dear brothers and sisters! Beloved compatriots! Among all this we have a mother at Jasna Gora; a caring mother, like the one in Cana of Galilee. This is an exacting mother, like every good mother is exacting.

But at the same time this is a helping mother. This expresses the might of her maternal heart. Finally, this is the mother of Christ, the Christ who according to St Paul keeps telling all people and all peoples: "You are no longer a slave, but a son. And if you are a son you are also an heir by the will of God."

In accordance with the words of today's Gospel we want to invite this Christ for the continuation of the history of our homeland, just as He was invited together with his mother to Cana of Galilee. It is this that characterizes our native Jasna Gora jubilee. It is a time of thanksgiving and at the same time a time of invitation.

It so happens, that this, our own jubilee of Jasna Gora, coincices with the jubilee of the Year of Redemption in the universal church. For 1,950 years we have referred to the redemption of the world, performed on the cross, looking forward at the same time toward a date which will close the second millenium after Christ in the history of mankind, and open a third one. And so, in such a historical context, we wish to invite Christ, via the Jasna Gora Mary, into our future. First of all into this nearest future, which already fits within the range of the current generation of people and nations. And, at the same time, into the more and more distant future, according to the will and judgements of Almighty God. Through Mary we say to Christ: be with us at all times.

And we present this invitation here, in Jasna Gora. We gaze with our eyes, our hearts, and the whole of this sancturay. Jasna Gora, our Polish Cana of Galilee. We are thinking of our future, but the future begins today. Today we are gathered here, in the year of our Lord 1983. Today we look into your eyes, o mother, o Mary who saw in Cana of Galilee that they had no wine. O Mary, you are aware of everything that we lack, everything that pains us. You know our suffering, our transgressions, and our strivings. You know what preoccupies the hearts of the nation devoted to you for the millenium in a maternal bondage of love. Tell your Son, tell your Son, about our difficult present, tell Christ, whom we have come to solicit, our whole future. This future begins today and depends on what our today is like.

When wine ran out in the Galileean Cana you said to the servants pointing to Christ: Do Whatever He tells you. Say these words to us, too. Say them all the time, untiringly, o, Mother of Christ, who is the Lord of the age to come: make us listen to your Son in our difficult present, listen to Him day after day and deed after deed, listen to Him also when He says difficult and demanding things. To whom are we going to go? He has the words of eternal life.

The Gospel is the joy of toil, and at the same time it is the toil of joy, the toil of redemption.

Mother! Help us to march with Gospel in our hearts through our difficult present into the future to which we have invited Christ. Help us to get through, through our difficult present into that future to which we have invited Christ, the Prince of Peace. [loud applause]

Once more we embrace with our eyes and our hearts our Jasna Gora sanctuary. We listen intently to the words of the psalm of today's liturgy. "Go around Zion, count its towers so as to tell the future generations that God is our God forever. Amen. [applause]

Appeal for Social Renewal

LD192243 [Editorial Report] Katowice Domestic Service in Polish at 1850 GMT 19 June carries a reply of an appeal to Our Lady from the pope following the mass and coronation of the images of Mary at Jasna Gora.

After preliminary songs and organ music the pope begins his appeal. He thanks Our Lady for being allowed to take part in the events marking the 600th anniversary of Jasna Gora. He says that the Jasna Gora appeal brings him closer to all those Poles who are unable to see him in the flesh during his visit. Continuing his appeal, the pope says:

"During this evening hour of sincerity in which I open up my heart before you, Our Lady, I cannot fail to mention matters which fill many hearts. I think that my words are awkward because it is difficult to speak aloud about painful matters. So all I do, O Mother of my nation, is to intercede for those who are suffering and for those who are suffering misery. [applause] [passage indistinct]

"I am a son of this nation, and this is why I feel deeply all its noble aspirations, its desire for a life in truth, freedom, justice, and in social solidarity [solidarnosc spoleczna] [applause] and its desire to live its own life. After all, after 1,000 years of historical experience this nation has its own life, its own culture, its own social tradition and its spiritual identity.

"O Mother of Jasna Gora! I wish to entrust to you everything that was worked out in the difficult period of the past few years, in particular from August 1980 all those truths [applause] -- I really must ask you not to interrupt me, please do not interrupt this prayer -- all those truths, principles, values, and attitudes. Please make sure that nothing that is real and just is lost. Please make sure that it becomes the stuff of real social and moral renewal. The nation justly links its hopes with this renewal. Please make sure that public dialogue through which the nation might regain the hope of full participation in deciding the shape of its joint life, is undertaken afresh and boldly.

"O Queen of Poland! I also wish to entrust to you the difficult tasks of those who wield power on Polish soil. A nation is strong above all when it is supported by the public. I make a strident appeal to you, O Mother of Jasna Gora, that this support might flow from a full understanding of the historical path that the nation has traversed and of its modern experiences. [passage indistinct]

"Let us now sing the words of the Jasna Gora appeal. And then I ask you to go home thinking hard about the words of the Jasna Gora appeal. I trust that no one will disrupt our concentrated thoughts."

This is followed by the singing of a hymn. At 1929 GMT the pope gives his blessing to those present. The announcer then says that this marks the end of the main ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of Jasna Gora.

Pope Meets With Episcopate

LD192131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] After the ceremony of the coronation of images a plenary session of the conference of the Polish Episcopate was held in the reading room of the Jasna Gora monastery. Pope John Paul II was in the chair and Cardinal Agostino Casaroli [Vatican secretary of state] took part in the session.

Address To Episcopal Conference

LD192211 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 19 Jun 83

["Pope's Address to Conference of Polish Episcopate (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 19 June -- In this meeting of the Polish Episcopal Conference I wish to render [words indistinct] more time, after his death, to the memory of the great primate, to whom the church, Poland, and all of us -- I in particular -- owe so much.

Permit now, venerable [words indistinct] that we direct our attention to those whom the eternal shepherd has called to the post of those who have left us.

In the first place I address Cardinal Jozef Glemp, archbishop of Gniezno and of Warsaw, successor in the Primatial See. We all are aware that together with a great dignity, there has been placed on your shoulders, dear primate, an enormous responsibility. We all in some way feel its weight, especially in view of the events that have taken place in our homeland. In this situation, the collegial unity of the Episcopal Conference has a particular meaning. The conference [words indistinct] to each bishop but particularly to (?the primate). In the space of four years, from the time of my last visit to the homeland, the Episcopate has been enriched by new names. I likewise greet the new auxiliary bishops of Lodz, Szczecin, Kamien, Poznan, Katowice, Opole, Wloclawek, Gniezno, [name indistinct] Chelmno, Warmia, Lublin, Kielce, Lomza, Gdansk. The Polish Episcopate now number 85 bishops.

I most cordially thank the Polish Episcopate for the invitation to the jubilee of Jasna Gora.

I am happy that my Roman collaborators can participate together with me in today's meeting: Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of state, Archbishop Eduardo Martinez Somalo, the substitute, Lvriup Jacques Martin, prefect of the papal household, Archbishop Luigi Poggi, apostolic nuncio for special affairs, and others here present who are participating in my pilgrimage.

Preparation for the papal visit has required much work on the part of various organiums. [as received] I have already [words indistinct] to the governmental institutions. In this place I wish to thank in a [word indistinct] way the Episcopate and the Church organizations.

I constantly follow the efforts undertaken by the Polish bishops for the fulfillment of the Evengelical mission of the Church. You carry out this mission before the eyes of the entire society in Poland, and at the same time before the eyes of the world. The events, in fact, of these last years have concentrated widespread attention on the Church in Poland.

The long experience of history, especially the experience of the last centuries, and perhaps even more the experience of the last decades confirm that the Church in Poland is intimately bound up with the life of the nation. This is an evangelical and pastoral bond. It lies in the same line in which the entire Church today, faithful to the spirit of the Gospel and of the Second Vatican Council, desires to be the "Church of the poor" without in any way excluding anyone, in dependence on no social group or on any man. Every man in fact is "the first and fundamental way of the Church", as I said in the encyclical Redemptor Hominis (No. 14).

"The church of the poor" means that she assumes different commitments over all the world in favour of man, of his spiritual and material needs, of his fundamental and inalienable rights. These commitments correspond to diverse situations. In fact, in diverse situations, different needs and rights of man above all are in question. In this concrete case, the commitment of the Church responds to our Polish situation.

In the space of the last years and of recent months I have followed assiduously the pronouncements of the Episcopal Conference and in particular the communiques of the plenary sessions. To some passages of these pronouncements I have made reference in my words to the Polish people present during the general audiences on Wednesday and on other occasions. It seems to me that the [word indistinct] of the Episcopal Conference respond to the need to hear the truth, which is so acute in society. The truth is the first and fundamental condition of social renewal. Without it, one cannot speak of social dialogue, which the Episcopate postulates so [words indistinct] society certainly nets. Polish society in fact has a strict right to whatever ensures its own unique identity, that is, to all the rights which flow from the very nature of the human person and of the national community.

Service to the truth in the mission of the Church goes hand in hand with the service of charity. The recent period has placed enormous tasks before you, veneral [as received] brothers, before all the pasters, and before the whole community of the Church in Poland.

There exists the need for concern for every man, for the defence of every citizen, for protecting every life, for preventing injuries, which occur so easily in the case of beatings, especially in the case of young and weak organisms.

An analogous solicitude is necessary toward the aged, the lonely, the abandoned, the sick .... The Church in Poland has her hands full of charitable work. This active love of neighbour transforms the gloomy, in many ways painful, image of life in society, which has arisen in the course of the past year [words indistinct] picture falls the ray of light, which is brought by the active love of neighbour.

The events of the eighties highlight in a particular way the importance of the social doctrine of the Church, and especially the importance of the "gospel of work", which stands at the centre of this doctrine. I have sought to express it in the encyclical Laborem Exercens.

Always (since Divine Providence permitted me to have personal experience of physical work) I have nourished the conviction that the social doctrine of the Church and the true aspirations of workers do not pass alongside each other, but truly meet. The Christian doctrine of work postulates both the solidarity of workers among themselves and the need for honest solidarity with workers.

I spoke of this theme in the month of [word indistinct] at Geneva at the invitation of the International Labor Organization.

Permit me in this context to mention against [as received] "The Spirit of Human Work" -- the book which in certain sense was the calling of Father Stefan Wyszynski, when in 1966 he became a part of the Polish Episcopate and then went on to occupy the See of the Primate.

By way of conclusion I wish to repeat that [words indistinct] year of 1983, the Polish Marian inspiration is joined to the Christological perspective. Behold: the Polish jubilee of Jasna Gora in our homeland merges in a certain way with the Year of the Redemption, the extraordinary jubilee of the universal church. This jubilee is like a pause of the Church on the road toward the year 2000 from the birth of the Redeemer. It possesses therefore in a certain sense the character of advent.

Recalling this at the end of my discourse, I desire in this way to clarify another reason for my pilgrimage to Poland this year.

Urban Issues Statement

LD192202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT19 Jun 83

[Statement by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban at Warsaw meeting with Foreign journalists accredited to Poland -- recorded]

[Text] I have been receiving requests submitted by certain journalists to comment on the course of Pope John Paul II's visit. However, it is too early to do so because the visit, as it is well known, is in progress. At present, as government spokesman, I can only state that the pope's visit to Poland has taken place, and I can state that this is a significant fact.

Various forces in the West and in Poland, too -- forces that are in favor of Reagan's anti-Polish course -- predicted that this visit would not take place. They demonstrated their antipathy or negative emotions toward the papal intention to carry it out. It was also written and stated that the Polish authorities are only pretending that they want to host John Paul II and that they would withdraw their invitation at a suitable moment. The fact that the visit is taking place proves that those calculations were wrong. Its materialization constitutes a joint achievement of the authorities of the PPR, the Holy See and the Catholic Church in Poland.

It is significant that Pope John Paul II, as head of a state, paid a visit to Poland after martial law was imposed in this country, that he entered into direct contact and dialogue with the highest authorities of the PPR, that he held talks full of great significance with the highest state representatives, that he met officially with representatives of the PZPR which plays the leading role in Poland, that he met with leading members of other political parties and of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth and representatives of the organization of lay Catholics who constitute an important part of the political foundation of state authorities in the PPR.

In particular a direct, long, and undoubtedly beneficial talk took place btween General Wojcech Jaruzelski and Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State on the one hand, and the pope and the primate on the other. This meeting took place officially and in the full view of the whole world. We believe that this has a positive political significance, even more so that, as I have already mentioned, important factual convergences have occurred in the talks. These concern the wish to maintain world peace and to take actions favorable for its consolidation, the desire to consolidate calm in Poland and to develop accord and reconciliation. All this serves the strengthening of the unity of the Polish state. These joint strivings of John Paul II and our government concern fundamental issues. A number of other issues, on the other hand, have always been assessed in an unidentical [pol nieidentycznie] way by the Polish state authorities and the Holy See. Our view on those issues and that of the Church are different. This is natural.

The course of the events -- that is the arrival of his holiness and his esteemed group of collleagues in the PPR and the pope's official meetings with our state authorities and political forces that constitute the socialist authority in Poland -- cannot please all those who were against the pope's visit to Poland. The visit does not bring happiness to those who had hopes connected with it that were contrary to accord, to national reconciliation, and to suitable cooperation between the state and the Church. This disatisfaction was voiced by extreme groups hostile to socialism, which attempted to disturb religious ceremonies by introducing political elements into them.

A different expression of adventurism, contrary to the agreed aims and nature of the visit, were the attempts to incite street disturbances and political brawls after masses with the Pope's participation. This took place in Warsaw and Czestochowa. The instigators of these events constituted a minimal part of the participants at the masses. Adventurism did not gain any public support. Please take note of how many people are participating in the Church masses and ceremonies and how insignificant the minority is that introduces hostile political elements to them. It is necessary to see the crowds that go home peacefully after the masses and, against this background, the small groups that try to organize street brawls and to provoke the militia guarding calm.

Those of the Western mass media that are only waiting for disturbances exaggerate them and portray them as the main results of the papal visit, which is untrue. They present their own political intentions as reality. This does not mean that I am belittling the disturbances occuring during tne visit consisting of attempts to use it for the political goals of the steadfast enemies of our regime and legal order who are also enemies of the visit itself.

The government takes a very serious view of these facts, being concerned about the possibilitiy of their adverse influence on future Church-state relations. The appropriate conclusions will be drawn from these disturbances. We are counting on a more resolute counteraction by the Church services of order, and on more resolute opposition to any attempts at introducing political elements to or immediately following religious celebrations. We are expecting the Church authorities strictly to observe the principles governing the course of the visit as mutally agreed and approved before the Pope's visit.

We want the visit to favor the further improvement of relations between the state and the Church and closer cooperation in specific fields. Any repetition of excessive events constituting an abuse of the ceremonies and of citizens' religious feelings will have an adverse influence on the process of normalization and stabilization of relations with the state as a whole. This will also have an adverse influence on government steps aimed at sanctioning the stabilization which are expected both by society and the Church.

I would like to recall the words of General Wojciech Jaruzelski uttered at the Belweder Palace when receiving the pope. I quote: There is a fundamental division between those who are building the country and those who disturb this building. Our law does not prosecute for opinions but it forbids antistate actions contrary to the Constitution. Those who act in this way or support these acts, those who play foul do not merit trust. End quote.

Preempting a possible summing up of the visit by the government -- which we will perhaps make after the visit has been concluded -- I would like to state that the pope pope's visit will not change the course we are following. Speculation of this kind can be read in some dispatches filed by Western correspondents. The government will continue to strengthen the socialist Polish state, guided by principled ideas and socialist ideals. We will continue our foreign policy line based on a close and friendly cooperation with our allies, a line that provides also for a development of our relations with all other countries based on the principles of equality and in accordance with the universally known premises on which Polish foreign policy rests.

We will consistently develop socialist renewal and this will be based on the provisions of our Constitution. Among these provisions is the inviolable principle of the separation of the Church from the state. We will also strive to intensify Church-state cooperation in certain areas of activity. The government expects that further stages of the pope's visit will take place in accordance with the mutually agreed provisions.

We regard John Paul II's visit to the western territories regained for Poland as a result of the abundant sacrifice of blood by Polish and Soviet soldiers as being of particular importance.

I wish to explain that I will reply to no questions whatsoever connected with this statement.

Urban on Pope-Walesa Meeting

LD192203 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpts] At today's meeting with journalists accredited to cover John Paul II's visit to Poland, Jerzy Urban, government spokesman, gave a statement in connection with numerous questions about the visit.

Replying to journalists' questions about the date of the pope's meeting with Lech Walesa, Jerzy Urban said that the meeting is being organized by Church authorities and it is they, in all probability, who will report that it has taken place [o jego obdyciu].

The full text of the statement by Jerzy Urban, government spokesman, will be carried in tomorrow's press.

Injuries, 'Tensions' at Czestochowa

LD191906 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] We have been informed that last night many people occupied places that were reserved for those who had entry tickets to the Jasna Gora Blonia in Czestochowa. This caused unnecessary tensions; among those gathered for the ceremonies there were cases of children being lost and left without care by their parents. Nonobservance of recommendations of both Church guards of order and the militia caused unnecessary disturbances in pedestrian and motor traffic. A number of elderly people were among those who attended the ceremonies in Czestochowa, including people suffering from various complaints. The first aid medical services had to intervene in almost 2,000 cases. In total, 6,500 people had to be given first aid treatment, and more than 200 people were admitted to the hospital. For the most part these were cases of fainting caused by circulation disorders and by tiredness. Cases of minor injuries and bruises, as well as of broken bones, also took place. The Czestochowa health services are directing operations for taking care of all these people.

Communique on Order, Safety

LD192252 Warsaw PAP in English 2052 GMT 19 Jun 83

["Militia's Chief Headquarters Communique" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 19 June -- The reports coming to the civic militia's chief headquarters on the order and safety during mass ceremonies held during Pope John Paul II's visit indicate that on the whole they proceed smoothly.

Nevertheless there are situations posing a threat to personal safety of participants in these ceremonies, which is confirmed by preliminary data of health services.

Medical assistance was extended to over 700 participants at the mass at Warsaw's Tenth Anniversary Stadium here on June 17. Faints, distempers in the blood circulation system, stomach-ache, various kinds of injuries, including 10 cases of limb bone fractures took place most (?often). All in all, 60 persons were hospitalized.

On June 18 in Niepokalanow, the medical service extended emergency assistance several dozen times, of faints and feet lacerations. Three persons were hospitalized.

On June 18-19 (till 0.08 a.m.) in Czestochowa, ambulance emergency service was called for to [word indistinct] people while 3,000 persons received first aid at out-patient wards. Lacerations of feet were the most frequent injuries. 134 people, mostly elderly and ailing persons, were hospitalized.

In Czestochowa, already during the night preceding the celebrations, considerable groups of pilgrims had taken places for people with entry cards. Clearing up the situation required a lot of effort and unnecessary tensions.

Poznan Sermon 20 Jun

LD201146 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0845 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Sermon delivered by Pope John Paul II during mass at Poznan -- live]

[Excerpts] You are the Messiah, the Christ, the Son of the living God. I realize that the place where I am standing has played a fundamental role not only in the history of Christianity but also in the history of the state and Polish culture. The cathedral named after the holy apostles Peter and Paul shows that from the beginning the Church in these piast lands, as well as throughout Poland, was connected with Rome -- with Rome not only as Peter's See, but also as a center of culture. Hence Polish culture has [word indistinct] West European traits.

Centuries later we are here, witness to the work of so many generations. There was a time, in the 19th century, when they had to struggle for the maintenance of their work, this Wielkopolska land, which the partitioning powers tried to strip of its national character. The tradition of deep links with the land, of rational farming, and of a social organization that safeguarded the Polish possession -- the wagon of Drzymala became a symbol of the unyielding defense of the fundamental rights of the Pole and the farmers -- emanate from those times. The names of great social activists, especially among the clergy, such as Archbishop (Florian Sablewski) or priests like Father Piotr Wawrzyniak, are also symbols. They were supported in their time by Leon XIII's encyclical Rerum Novarum. For the contemporary generation of workers, especially workers on the land, similar support is given by John XXIII's encyclical Mater et Magistra. One must first examine, my deceased predecessor, God's servant John XXIII writes, what should be done to find effective ways of lessening the great disproportions between the profitability of agriculture and that of industry and the services. Next, one must examine what should be done to reduce as much as possible the difference between the rural population's standard of living and of culture and the standard of living of urban population, which earns its income from work in industry and services. Finally, what efforts should be undertaken so that agricultural employees do not feel handicapped in comparison with other employees but, on the contrary, are convinced that living in the countryside they can not only gain strength and develop through their work, but can also look calmly to the future.

We want to express our appreciation for those who are active in every country in cooperative and other associations striving untiringly to ensure for farmers in every social system not just supplies of goods to which they are entitled, but also a just and dignified standard of living.

I want, however, to support the words from the papal encyclical with what I heard on Polish soil from the late primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. How great was his sense of man's links with the land, which lies at the foundations of the existence of the whole community. How aptly he warned against neglecting agriculture, running away from the land, and excessive urbanization. One could feel in his words a distant echo, as it were, of this Piast tradition which assumed in the gospel the exhortation: Make the land your own, and carrying out this exhortation it sought to consolidate the foundation of the national and state raison d'etat of its own homeland.

This is what Cardinal Wyszynski said to representatives of rural Solidarity on 2 April 1981: If the land is covered with grass [applause] the most severe winds will not easily extinguish it. If it is sandy, but barren, it is easy to conquer.

We know the literary but true story of Boryna in "Peasants" by Rejmont, his death with outstretched arms on the land: The whispering of winds, Master stay with us. This is a very expressive picture.

When a man comes into closer contact with the enormous spiritual, moral, and social force of the rural milieu, he clearly sees the justness of the struggle for basic human rights, and sees the justness of the additional entitlement of observing these rights, which arises from the right of (?owning) the land. These are words of Cardinal Wyszynski.

I wish you, the farmers of Wielkopolska, the farmers of the whole homeland, to retain these words of the primate of the millenium in your memory as the testament of a great Pole, a great lover of the Polish country and the Polish nation. I shall praise my Lord throughout eternity. His grace will always be on my lips. My soul is proud of my Lord. Let humble people hear it and rejoice.

Commentary on Visit

AU171334 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 June 83 p 3

[Zdzislaw Morawski article: "Before the Visit"]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow we will welcome John Paul II in Warsaw, after all. He is coming to our country at the invitation of the highest state authorities and, above all, of the Polish Church.

I say "after all" because probably none of the previous 17 papal visits have created so much discussion and, unfortunately, speculation, as well as frequently contrary attempts to exploit in advance the present visit for various political games, mostly short-term games.

These speculations did nothing to improve the atmosphere in which preparations were made for this important event. Nevertheless, as the state and Church authorities and the Vatican agree the preparations have proceeded efficiently and have ensured that the visit will have the conditions, organization, and program worthy of the honored guest, his hosts, and primarily of the large numbers of the Polish faithful.

The past few months have made it possible for all the people of good will to look at our recent past from a certain distance and to recall the basic truths, which have been a little obscured by the post-December shock.

One such truth the people forget here and there is the attitude of the state and the leading forces toward the August events. They have always, even during the most difficult days of the crisis, stuck to the evaluation of August as a justified uprising of the workers class, which was right in demanding a return to the principles that had been violated and that should form the basis of the relations between the power apparatus and people in the socialist state. Such an evaluation illustrates these forces' attitude toward the post-August renewal and toward the reasons that induced such an overwhelming majority of Solidarity members to join this former organization. In the post-December period attempts have appeared and continue to appear to artificially separate good intentions from their results and to substitute measures inspired by "political vengeance" vis-a-vis certain people and by aversion to the positive manifestations of the August changes for a political and moral appraisal of events. This is a clear deviation from the line of thought and action represented, despite obvious obstacles and difficulties, by our authorities.

There is no doubt that such deviations have occurred and that perhaps it will be necessary to counter them in the future as well, but the basic truth is still valid: The moral values produced by the post-August renewal cannot be negated, regardless of the reasons that made it necessary to proclaim martial law and, later on, the construction of new trade unions.

This must be said now because various views are being circulated in connection with the papal visit to the effect that the visit is supposed to defend the aforementioned moral values, which, it is suggested, are the values represented by the political underground. Of course, we do not have in mind the interpretations of this problem by our honored guest or by his Polish hosts. We have in mind the plans of those who want to "buy and sell" in churches and to make their dishonest profits by trading on the moral authority of the Polish Church and in the contradictions of the Polish crisis.

The views and suggestions in question serve exclusively certain political and not moral concepts. These political concepts have their champions in Poland and abroad, but they are in conflict with the nature of the mission represented by the Church and the Vatican.

We will view with respect the moral instructions given by the head of the Catholic Church, including those on social life, if he gives them. If the lay politicos attempt to make political use of such instructions in order to intensify our divisions instead of overcoming them, to fan hatred instead of promoting agreement, and to justify the attitudes of negation instead of supporting active attitudes insofar as social relations are concerned, such attempts will be classified as an obvious manipulation, which would also damage the moral authority and the most broadly conceived interests of the Church as well as of all our people.

One of the methods used by those who want to exploit the papal visit for their own political ends is to speculate who will claim it as a victory.

Such speculations see the possible political victors or losers either in the government or in the domestic opposition and its foreign patrons and envisage various positions for the Church in such a contest.

That is why we have to recall certain facts in this connection. Insofar as the world outlook and the area of faith are concerned, the visit will serve the Polish Church. The head of the universal church will arrive in his native country in order, as he himself has said many times, "to strengthen his brothers in the faith." The lay forces placed in opposition to the Church insofar as the world outlook is concerned have agreed to this purpose of the visit, not for the first time and not as of today, regardless of their position in a lay country such as the PPR. This is because administrative prohibitions will bring no victory to anyone in the ever-continuing ideological struggle. At the same time, tolerance -- provided it is mutual -- is a value which is morally and socially very close to the Polish people, their traditions, and their best-conceived needs and interests.

On the other hand, he who -- against John Paul II's intentions -- would like to make political capital out of his visit -- acts in bad faith, exposes to damage the value of tolerance in matters concerning one's world outlook, and abets extremist attitudes and tendencies.

Through the very fact that it has invited the pope to visit Poland -- despite the aforementioned contingencies created by our crisis -- the state has demonstrated not only its good will but its ability to host the visit. In this sense we can evaluate the invitation to the pope and the course of preparations for his visit as a success for the forces that want normalization, peace and quiet, and improvements in living conditions and in people-to-people relations.

However, this is not the exclusive success of the state or of its power apparatus. It is also a success of the Polish Church and all the Poles, including even those who in their heated passion are unable or do not want to be pleased with this success.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY HELD 15 JUN

AU171144 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Jun 83 pp 1 - 2

[Report signed "(RYS)": "Press Conference at the INTERPRESS Press Center"]

[Text] The press center set up to service John Paul II's visit to Poland is jammed. About 900 journalists from all over the world will be using it. Yesterday they were met by Minister of Justice Sylwester Zawadzki; Brigadier General Jozef Bejm, commander of the Citizens' Militia; Militia Deputy Commanders Colongls Zenon Trzcinski and Hipolit Starszak; and Aleksander Merker, general director of the Office for Religious Affairs.

Minister Zawadzi recapitulated the events in 1980-81, without which, as he stated, "it would be impossible to understand the legal act of the introduction of martial law in Poland." He recalled that the restrictions on civic freedoms were necessary in order to ensure public law and order and to create the necessary conditions for implementing social, political, and economic reforms. The progressive normalization of life in Poland, he said, made it possible to suspend martial law in December 1982. Of the 35 restrictions imposed by the martial law decree only five are still in force.

The State Council resolution has enabled the persons who committed political crimes to make an extensive use of clemency. So far, well over 700 applications for clemency have been addressed to the State Council, which has granted clemency in 679 cases. Of the 202 persons still imprisoned, 74 did not apply for clemency and 116 were refused clemency. A number of cases are still being examined by the prosecutors.

As if anticipating questions from the journalists, Minister Zawadzki stated the proclamation of an amnesty (as demanded by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, among others) depends on progress in restoring domestic peace and public order and on the persons concerned making full use of the possibilities provided by the resolution on clemency.

Minister Zawadzki briefly recalled that about 100 legal acts had been passed by the Sejm in the past 18 months in the form of far-reaching social, political, and economic reforms. He also recalled that The State Tribunal had been set up, that the establishment of the Constitutional Tribunal had been announced, that the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm and Professor Bobrowski's Consultative Council attached to the government had begun work last year, and that the functions of representative and self-governing bodies had been strengthened.

Militia Commander Brig Gen J. Bejm discussed security and public order. "A great deal is being said and written about Poland," he said, "but this is not always done in an objective manner. Some journalists are biased." For example, we have had many myths about the repressive character of martial law and about arrests of tens of thousands of people and about transporting them to unknown destinations. Sporadic street disturbances have also been exaggerated.

The trend toward increasing crimes was halted last year. A tangible improvement in the state of security and public order has occurred. The effectiveness of the investigating bodies has increased, more and more crimes are being detected, and the militia's performance is better. Compared with the corresponding months in 1982, criminality dropped by 12 percent in the first 5 months of this year.

Brig Gen J. Bejm also recalled that the issues of security and public order are submitted to public judgment and that the minister of internal affairs regularly submits the necessary reports to the Sejm.

Which issues were the foreign journalists interested in? What questions did mass media reporters from the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Luxemburg, the FRG ask...? They asked various questions, including ones about the death of G. Przemyk, about the incident in St Martin's monastery (entered by militia functionaries), about the arrest of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and seven members of the former leadership of Solidarity, and about the number of persons in temporary detention. They also asked about the principles of cooperation between the order-keeping forces set up by the Church and the militia functionaries during the papal pilgrimage and inquired whether martial law, which has been suspended, will be abolished if the papal visit is completed without disturbances.

Below are the answers given to these questions by Minister Zawadzki, General Bejm and representatives of the Militia Command, and by Director Merker.

Przemyk's death: The prosecutor is continuing his investigations. The militia is not helping in them. Nothing more can be said about this case than what was said by Minister Urban at the 7 June press conference.

As for the incident in St Martin's monastery, it is in the hands of the prosecutor, who is continuing investigations.

The trial of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members: Proceedings have been in progress as of September 1982. Five persons were arrested, the sixth at some later date. The investigations conducted by the military prosecutor were completed at the end of January and the beginning of February of this year.

The arrested persons have been studying the records of the investigations for 15 weeks now. It is difficult to forecast when they will complete their studies. At present four KOR members are in prison. At the end of May J. Litynski's mother asked us to release her son for a few days. The minister of internal affairs has granted her request and let J. Litynski go home. His return to prison was fixed for 6 June, but since he still has not reported back, there is a search for him.

As for the case of the seven persons from the former leadership of Solidarity who were arrested on 22 December on suspicion of conspiratorial activities directed against the system and the constitutional bodies of power, the investigations against them are nearing completion, but it is still impossible to determine the date of their trial.

The number of the persons who were temporarily detained for violating martial law and the penal code stands today at 450. This includes 98 persons who have violated martial law.

Order-keeping forces set up by the Church vis-a-vis the militia: We have discussed and agreed on conditions of cooperation. The Church order-keeping forces are to provide information for the faithful going to church meetings and to assist pilgrims. It was also agreed that these forces are to react to all possible cases in which participants in ceremonies behave improperly and to closely cooperate with the militia in such cases.

The papal visit and the abolition of martial law: If John Paul's II visit makes a positive impact on public attitudes, normalization will be promoted and will accelerate the arrival of the day when martial law is abolished.

'MAJORITY' OF POLITICAL DETAINEES RELEASED

LD172320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] A PAP journalist has learned that the implementation of the provisions of the State Council resolution of 20 December 1982, regarding the special procedure for clemency, has brought about the liberation of the majority of persons serving penalties of deprivation of liberty for politically motivated crimes.

The resolution embraces 894 convicted persons: Of these, 147 were in penal institutions on 16 June. Of this number, 73 have so far refused to submit requests for clemency. However, the procedure is in motion with regard to 26, while 48 persons have been refused clemency.

URBAN EXPLAINS REASON FOR WALESA BODYGUARDS

LD171334 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Minister Urban has met foreign journalists in the press center. He answered questions related to the pope's visit. He also spoke about the Catholic press published in Poland. Regarding Walesa and the fact that he is being accompanied by security service employees, J. Urban stated that Walesa has been given personal bodyguards by the militia because there is the possibility of his safety being endangered. L. Walesa has contended that attempts on his life were planned on three occasions. However, the bodyguards do not hamper his movements.

PLANNED POLISH-SOVIET TRADE EXCHANGE FOR 1983

LD182159 Warsaw PAP in English 1549 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 18 June -- Trade exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union may reach a 10 billion roubles level this year.

The Soviet Union, for years has remained the main exporter of raw materials to Poland. At present, Poland imports, among other goods, 100 percent of its crude oil and oil by-products, 80 percent of iron ore as well as natural gas, cotton, lumber and potassium salts from the Soviet Union.

Soviet deliveries of raw materials and fuels, comparing to last year's figures, will rise by 20 percent. Poland will also receive 11 percent more of consumer goods.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has been importing aout 45 percent of Poland's total export of machine and plant.

The importance of widely developed Polish-Soviet economic relations was manifested very clearly at the time when the economic crisis was reaching its peak in Poland. Ties linking the economies of both countries contributed, to a large extent, to a quicker pace of overcoming the economic difficulties.

It should be noticed that the Soviet Union granted Poland long-term low-interest credits to help it finance negative trade balance.

PAP COMMENTS ON 'REALISTIC' POLICY OF CPSU

LD172209 Warsaw PAP in English 2029 GMT 17 Jun 83

["'A Businesslike and Resolute Voice from Moscow' by NATIONAL WORKER'S AGENCY (KAR) commentator" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 17 June -- Many people are well aware that the world has arrived at a moment termed critical in historical records. Unfortunately, accompanying this moment has been a dramatic upsurge of threats to peace as well as to the existence and security of millions of people in many (?parts of) our globe.

The plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee recently held in Moscow gave a direct and indirect reply to such questions as why this is so and what does this threat amount to? In his report delivered at the plenum Yuriy Andropov said that an uncommon sharpening of struggle between two world social systems had occurred.

This sharpening has not been the work of socialism. Nor is it the result of policy being pursued by the Soviet Union and other socialist states. But it is the expression of efforts to transfer the ideological struggle between the two systems on to the plane of international relations, armaments and the sphere of economic relations. Responsible for this brutally persistent effort has been the American Government and its NATO allies.

The realistic and resolute voice of the Soviet party at its recent plenum has been a voice recalling the unshakable will of the forces of socialism led by the socialist superpower to defend peace. This voice is filled with a heartening conviction of the force of socialism which does not lie in missiles, aircraft carriers, bombers and military divisions, but in the visions of its ideals and the humanistic substance it brings to the people and nations.

In Poland we receive (?with) particular attention the clear-cut and consistent stance of the Soviet party and its leader Yuriy Andropov. Our country has become a "frontline state" precisely because of the American policy bent on sharpening the struggle against socialism. In our country and our party, the dangers of imperialist adventurism are ever so clear. This (?is why) our party and our nation gives full support to the stance of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

ANGER EXPRESSED OVER FRG POLICY STATEMENT

Attack on 'Revisionist' Stand

LD191554 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 Jun (PAP) -- "Debate which started at the Bundestag after Chancellor Kohl's declaration on the Eastern policy and statements by leading Christian Democratic activists and revisionist leaders clearly testify to the fact that the new climate creates new possibilities of political activity for enemies of normalization of relations with socialist countries," wrote Marian Podkowinski in an article published by the PERSPEKTYWY weekly.

The weekly wrote: "The chief of the Resettlers' Union, CDU Deputy Herbert Czaja voiced his satisfaction over the new situation. In his article published by the CDU main board's official press bulletin, he did not hide his gratitude for the government.

"The revisionist camp was given a green light for its overt campaign against treaties with socialist countries and makes a full use of these possibilities. Recently, for example, President Karl Carstens, has received a delegation of the Resettlers' Union. Such an atmosphere will accompany great landsmanschat rallies."

The weekly went on to say: "The revisionist summer will also be full of spectacular anti-Polish and anti-peaceful events.

"In this context, one may ask a question what the SPD, that is the opposition in the Bundestag, is going to do about it. Leader of the SPD Bundestag floor Vogel condemned the undermining of the policy to normlize relations with the East. Willy Brandt sharply denounced statements by revisionists. A similar stand was taken by Mayor of Bremen Hans Koschnick who visited Poland recently.

"The present alignment of forces in the Bundestag, however, makes warnings on the part of the opposition, which itself is going through internal difficulties, meet with no proper response. On the contrary, the revisionists find ever stronger support in the government and the CDU. The revisionist witches sabbath has only started," Podkowinski concluded.

Criticism of Hupka

LD191959 Warsaw PAP in English 1634 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw 19 June -- The words spoken on Saturday by Herbert Hupka, leading exponent of the revanchist movement, member of the Christian-Democratic ruling elite in the Federal Republic and Bundestag deputy, who was uproariously applauded by more than a hundred thousand participants of the Hannover rally when he said that if the communists called Breslau Wroclaw then the name Breslau should be obligatory for Germans, once again provoked uneasiness among public opinion. This uneasiness is compounded by the existence of international, as well as internal, Polish and West German contexts.

The brutally spoken assertions of the "German Breslau", "lying within the boundaries of the German reich", heard by a large group of senior Bonn officials including deputy-chairman of the FRG parliament show unequivocally that the revanchist movement continues to exist in the Federal Republic in spite of all agreements concluded by FRG governments with Eastern countries, and is still gaining prominence.

The behavior of Hupka, and the conniving and encouraging posture of the new authorities, West Germany's Christian Democrats, their statements of the "eastern homeland", by which they mean Poland's western and northern territories, as well as all those attempts at legal interpretation are designed to call in doubt our right to govern these lands.

All that leaves not the least doubt that advocates of revisionism and revanchism in the Federal Republic have concluded that now was the propitious time for their slogans and actions. The crisis experienced by Poland, compounded by the existence of forces bent on weakening the state, Reagan's policy of confrontation and trends towards whipping up tension, armaments and conflicts, are seen by the advocates of revision and the West German right-wing forces as factors which might help Bonn fulfill its designs.

This is one explanation of the arrogant behaviour and the increasingly loud demands, the more and more noisy shouts urging "unification of Germany", conceived not only as an act of devouring the German Democratic Republic but also the lands on the Odra and Nysa -- our, Polish lands.

But Hupka and his like seem to have forgotten that Wroclaw and the whole western and northern territories have returned to the motherland as a result of victory over the Third Reich -- that reich to which they so lovingly refer, and that reconstruction and integration with the motherland accomplished by a nation led by the Polish communists referred to by the speaker at the Hannover rally, will not be taken away from us. These lands are guarded by the whole great might of our socialist community led by the Soviet Union.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

Talks Resume 17 Jun

AU171014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/6/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, Romania's president, and Elena Ceausescu met with Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, General Secretary of the CC of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party], chairman of the presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Anastasia Tsedenbal at the Palace of the State Council in the morning of June 17.

The two party and state leaders expressed their satisfaction at the results of the talks conducted and of the agreements reached and expressed their confidence that these would contribute to the amplification of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between Romania and Mongolia, to the expansion of the economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other cooperation, to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The conviction was expressed that, in keeping with what was convenanted during this visit, Romania and Mongolia would develop the collaboration on an international plane, making their active contribution to a constructive settlement of the major issues confronting mankind, to the cause of socialism and peace, of detente and understanding among nations.

The party and state leaders of Romania and Mongolia stressed the need for the furtherance of the Romanian-Mongolian summit dialogue, which is of particular importance for the development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Friendship Meeting Held

AU171003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/6/1983 -- After the ceremony of signing the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration Between Romania and Mongolia, Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal attended a great Romanian-Mongolian friendship meeting, held in the Republic Palace Hall, on Friday, in the morning. Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, mayor general of Romania's capital city, read the opening address.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal made speeches.

Ceausescu Rally Address

AU171810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 17 Jun 83

["Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu at the Romanian-Mongolian Friendship Meeting" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/6/1983 -- Addressing the big civic rally held in Bucharest on June 17 at the end of the four-day visit of the Mongolian party and state delegation

led by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, Nicholae Ceausescu said that the whole visit, the talks conducted and the understandings reached were an expression of the feelings of friendship and esteem mutually nurtured by our countries' peoples, of the joint determination to strengthen even more the good Romanian-Mongolian relations.

Referring to the document he signed together with the Mongolian leader in the morning -- the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration Between Romania and Mongolia -- the speaker assessed that it provided a broad framework and opened up further prospects to strengthening and developing the good Romanian-Mongolian relations, to intensifying the cooperation in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other domains, in the interest and for the benefit of both our peoples, of the success of socialist construction in the two countries, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that the Romanian-Mongolian relations of friendship and collaboration had a solid development foundation: the principles of socialism, of fully equal rights, of respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, of solidarity and comradely mutual assistance, pointing with satisfaction to the expansion these relations have witnessed in recent years.

Mentioning that the Bucharest summit dialogue occasioned an exchange of information and experience on the course of socialist construction in the two countries, Nicolae Ceausescu stated that the achievements scored by the friendly Mongolian people in the socioeconomic development of its country were valued in Romania. He wished the Mongolian people further success on the road of socioeconomic development of its country. of building the socialist society.

Surveying Romania's economic evolution in the 35 years elapsed since the revolutionary act of the nationalization of the means of production -- celebrated these days -- President Ceausescu specified that through the work and efforts of the entire people the country's industrial power grew by over 50 times over the aforesaid period, the farm output increased by 3.5 times and the national income by 15 times or so.

In the first two years of the current quinquennium -- despite all the difficulties posed by the world economic crisis -- the national economy developed at a sustained rate, the speaker said, mentioning that better results were scored in the first five months of this year than in the same period last year -- more than five billion lei being achieved above the provisions of the industrial production plan. All conditions exist to turn out an additional industrial production of 12 billion lei or so by the end of the year, Nicolae Ceausescu said.

As to the international issues of joint interest approached during the exchange of opinions with the Mongolian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu said: It is with worry that we note a mounting tension in the world, the serious dangers it poses to peoples' peace and life.

The current international life is particularly complex. On the one hand there are the imperialist policy of force and dictate, the arms race that intensifies, the world economic situation which is worsening, particularly that of the developing countries, a series of conflicts and states of tension that are maintained and amplified, the danger of their extension and generalization enhancing.

On the other hand, the peoples' will is asserting itself more powerfully to promote a new policy of equality and respect for national independence, to develop free in a climate of collaboration, security and peace. We are convinced that in the confrontation between these two tendencies the future belongs to the policy of independence, collaboration and peace, to the peoples' will to build a better and more just world, a world of peace and collaboration without wars and weapons. As a matter of fact, this has always been the goal of socialism and communism.

We are witnessing an unprecedented intensification of the nuclear armings, a growing danger of war. Decisions are made regarding the deployment this year of further medium-range missiles in Europe, the demands of the broad circles of world public opinion, of the peoples for an end to be put to the arms race and a passage be made to disarmament being thus disregarded. Ever more statements are made regarding the manufacture of ever more destructive nuclear missiles and weapons. Attempts are made to accredit the false thesis according to which the new armaments can serve the peoples' peace and security. We must reject such attempts at hiding the truth most energetically. Peace cannot be ensured through new armaments but through the reduction and total destruction of the nuclear armaments, through a passage to general disarmament under an appropriate international control. Peoples do not expect new nuclear missiles but measures for halting their deployment, for withdrawing and destroying the ones in place, for achieving a balance of forces at an ever lower level of armings. We are of the opinion that the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, are the main questions of our epoch and we will do our utmost to contribute to their settlement, to safeguarding peoples' fundamental right to life, to peace, to a free and dignified existence.

We attach particular importance to the situation in Europe. Romania consistently militates for security and cooperation on the continent, for the Madrid meeting to conclude as soon as possible with a document acceptable to all. We wish that a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe be convened, the development of a manysided collaboration among the European countries being thus ensured with a view to achieving a united Europe on the basis of respect for social systems and for each nation's independence, as well as of an active cooperation for ensuring the socioeconomic progress of all the European peoples as a prerequisite for a lasting peace on our continent and throughout the world.

In the context of the efforts for a Europe of security and peace, we firmly work and declare for the strengthening of collaboration and enhancement of confidence in the Balkans, for the turning of our zone into a region of peaceful collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases. We also share the concerns of the countries in other regions -- in the north and center of Europe -- for creating nuclear-free zones.

Given the numerous conflicts existing in the world, Romania resolutely campaigns for the cessation of any military confrontation and for an exclusively negotiated peaceful settlement of all interstate problems. Life has proved that no matter how long and difficult they may be, negotiations are by far better than the smallest fights that bring about damage and casualties.

Our country has always declared most firmly for a negotiated settlement of the Middle East issues, for a global, durable and just peace which should lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue on the basis of its right to self-determination and to an independent national state, to the peaceful coexistence of all the states in the area.

We think that everything possible should be done for the undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for the observance of that country's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Romania carries on an intense activity aimed at the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order. We pay special attention to the economic questions, to the achievement of understandings between the rich and poor countries on the liquidation of underdevelopment and the granting of a more substantial assistance to the weakly developed countries, to the ensurance of a balanced development of the world economy and the establishment of a new world economic order grounded on relations of full equality and equity.

In this respect, Romania has advanced a series of tangible proposals at the current UNCTAD session in Belgrade and works for this session to open the path to a just solution to these complex problems, to ensure a new prospect to progress and welfare to all the nations of the world.

Within our international activity we attach particular importance to the steady development of the relations with the socialist countries. We are of the opinion that the strengthening of the unity and collaboration of the socialist countries, the overcoming of the divergencies still existing among some of them are a highly important prerequisite for enhancing their role in the international life, the might and prestige of socialism in the world.

One should consider that differences exist among the socialist countries as regards their socioeconomic development level, that each one of them builds the new system in specific conditions and that what is common to them and what unites them, their joint interests in building socialism and in safeguarding international collaboration and peace should be always taken as a starting point.

As in known, we are making preparations for a summit within the CMEA to discuss questions related to economic collaboration. In approaching them we start from the necessity of improving the collaboration with the CEMA so that a solution should be achieved, to a greater extent and with the member countries' own forces, to economic problems -- raw materials, energy, technical-scientific progress and others, with a view to implementing the socioeconomic development programme of each and every country, and strengthening the economic power of the member states as a whole.

At the same time, we promote broad relations with the developing and non-aligned countries as well as with the developed capitalist countries in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

We firmly lay at the basis of our relations with all states the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, renunciation of the use and threat of force.

We consider it necessary that conditions should be provided for all states, whatever their size or social system to take an active part, on an equal footing, in solving the problems and in guaranteeing peace and national independence. Likewise, the role of the UN and of other world organizations should be enhanced in the democratization of the international life and in the settlement of the complex problems facing mankind.

Starting from the ever more important role the Communist and workers' parties, the progressive and revolutionary forces throughout the world play in the international life and in the progressive development of society, we do our utmost for the consolidating solidarity and collaboration with all these forces and steadily develop cooperation with them in the struggle for social progress, security and peace, for a better and more just world.

At the end of his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his conviction that the visit Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal paid to Romania, the talks conducted and the documents concluded on the occasion would be of a special importance for the strengthening of friendship and and collaboration between the two parties and countries, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, collaboration and peace all over the world.

Tsedenbal Rally Speech

AU171900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Jun 83

["Speech by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal at the Civic Rally in Bucharest" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/6/1983 -- Expressing his satisfaction at the possibility offered to the Mongolian delegation to directly get acquainted with the Romanian realities, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said in the speech he made at the civic rally held in Bucharest on Thursday devoted to the Romanian-Mongolian friendship: During our visit to Romania we conducted friendly talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and with other party and state leaders of Romania. During our talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, questions were approached related to the further development of the Romanian-Mongolian relations, just as current international issues. We exchanged information about the evolution of socialist construction in our countries, about the tasks that our parties and states have to fulfil in the near future.

The exchange of opinions on the questions related to the development of the Romanian-Mongolian relations highlighted the fact that their steady expansion and deepening fully met the interests of socialist construction in the two countries, the interests of the strengthening of the unity of the states of the socialist community, of peace and socialism.

We attach great importance to the manysided development of the relations of friendship and close collaboration with the Socialist Republic of Romania and with the other sister countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is the guideline of our party and government which we unabatedly and consistently carry into effect. We note with satisfaction that the interchanges of delegations on a party line have expanded considerably in recent years. The economic, commercial and cultural relations, the technical-scientific collaboration between our countries have steadily developed.

The Socialist Republic of Romania, together with the other sister countries, grant technical assistance to the Mongolian People's Republic in building various units which are highly important for our national economy. A furniture and pasteboard manufacturing combine will be commissioned this year on the site of which highly skilled experts from sister Romania work alongside Mongolian engineers and workers. We are sincerely grateful to our Romanian friends for their fraternal assistance in building units of particular importance for the national economy, in training Mongolian young people in the Romanian higher learning institutions.

The will and firmness of the Communists and working people of the two countries to cement their friendship and brotherhood, solidarity and collaboration found an eloquent expression in the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration Between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania we have just signed. In our opinions this historic document synthetizes that experience acquired along the years in our collaboration and opens prospects to the further development of the relations between the two countries providing a durable political-juridical framework. We are further convinced that the Romanian-Mongolian relations will further develop and expand both bilaterally and within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in full concordance with the demands of socialist construction in our countries and with the objective laws of the world socialist system.

Next, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal referred to the road Mongolia traversed in the 62 years of people's revolution as well as to the current concerns and tasks for his country's socioeconomic development, and highlighted that great efforts should be made by the Mongolian party and people to fulfill them. In this framework -- he said -- we attach a rather high importance to the development of the country's foreign economic links and to the expansion of manysided collaboration with the brother socialist states.

The Mongolian People's Republic -- Y. Tsedenbal showed -- will further intensify its participation in the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in the implementation of the complex programme for socialist economic integration and of the special long-term collaboration programmes which enable our country to effectively fulfill its tasks of building the complex with numerous branches in the national economy and attain higher peaks in socialist construction.

Referring to the current international situation, Y. Tsedenbal mentioned that its serious deterioration and the intensified aggressive schemes of imperialism, of the American imperialism in particular, are of great concern to the peoples.

The impetuous arms race, the calculations made to obtain military superiority over the world of socialism, the attempts to win a preponderant standing in the settlement of world problems, which became the mainstay of the U.S. policy, can lead the whole mankind to an irreparable catastrophe -- the speaker said adding: In our opinion, a dangerous situation has been created following the plans of siting in the territory of some Western European states of hundreds of U.S. nuclear missiles which are weapons of an offensive character and are meant for the execution of the first blow.

We share and easily understand the anxiety of the peoples that expect the Vienna, Geneva and Madrid negotiations to conclude with positive results which could lead to a radical reduction of armaments and armed force so that they should provide favorable conditions for the improvement of the situation in Europe and all over the world -- Y. Tsedenbal further said specifying: The Mongolian People's Republic fully shares the brother socialist states' viewpoint according to which the so-called zero option or intermediary solution proposed by the U.S. President cannot break the deadlock in the reduction of mass destruction means.

Genuine disarmament cannot be achieved through the escalation of the arms race but only through effective measures of mutually reducing the existing armaments and armed forces as the socialist countries propose -- the Mongolian leader also said reiterating his country's stance on that matter and reviewing the intiatives and stands taken by other socialist countries.

In the final part of his speech Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal said: In the current international situation, when the aggressive circles of imperialism do not stop their attempts to involve the Asian countries in their military preparations, the guarantee of security in Asia gets highly topical. Many zones of Asia and of the Pacific Ocean continue to be hotbeds of tension and conflict, targets of militarist aspirations and scenes of fiery fights for the setting up of the imperialist forces' spheres of influence. The hottest and most dangerous explosive spot continues to be the Near East which further poisons the general world situation.

The Mongolian People's Republic declares, just as before, for the Arab peoples' just fight for freedom and independence, against the Israeli aggressors who violate the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and attempt [as received] to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and of other countries in that area.

The Mongolian People's Republic is firmly for confidence-building, for mutual understanding and good neighborly relations among the Asian states, for a broad political dialogue between them. The proposal advanced by the eighteenth Congress of our party, that of concluding a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among the states of Asia and of the Pacific Ocean corresponds to this goal. Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal expressed his conviction that the joint struggle of all peace-loving forces could prevent another world war and safeguard peace on this planet.

RCP'S STOICA MEETS CPSU DELEGATION

AU181813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/6/1983 -- On June 18, Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received the delegation of activists of the CPSU, led by N.I. Dementey, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Belorussia, now on a visit of exchange of experience to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The talk that was held on the occasion passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

IRAQI PARLIAMENTARIANS DEPART BUCHAREST

AU171830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/6/1983 -- The Iraqi parliamentary delegation, led by Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, chairman and speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Iraq, left Bucharest on June 17 after having paid an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

At the Otopeni Airport the guests were seen off by Nicolae Giosan, by other officials.

SPILJAK CONGRATULATES ANDROPOV ON ELECTION

LD171224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1144 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, has sent in the name of the Presidency, a telegram of cordial felicitations and best wishes to Yuriy Andropov on his election for president of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet Presidium. Among other things, the telegram emphasizes satisfaction with the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and growingly expanding cooperation between the two countries. These relations on the firm bases of jointly fixed principles are a lasting interest of both sides and a contribution to understanding and equal cooperation and, so, also to peace, socialism and progress in the world, the telegram expresses his conviction.

LCY PRESIDIUM CONDOLENCES TO CPC ON LIAO DEATH

AU171547 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 83 p 11

[Text] On the occasion of the death of Liao Chengzhi, prominent CPC leader of long standing, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent sincere condolences to the CPC Central Committee.

FURTHER DETAILS OF UNCTAD SPEECHES, ACTIVITIES

Report on Mugabe Address

MB171914 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called for a meeting of world finance ministers to discuss the current economic problems. He told the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade that equity in the international monetary order can be achieved if a global round of negotiations is held.

Comrade Mugabe hopes that the current meeting of UNCTAD will bring about solutions which will instill cooperation among nations. The prime minister said for any development to take place there should exist peace and stability and there should be no aggressive intentions by any country.

Comrade Mugabe said the Pretoria regime is not only destabilizing the economies of southern Africa, but it has also violated international law. Turning to other issues, Comrade Mugabe said last week's meeting of the Organization of African Unity showed that African nations are determined to achieve independence for Namibia.

[Harare Domestic Service in English at 1115 GMT on 17 June reports on Prime Minister Mugabe's address and adds that "Comrade Robert Mugabe, has told the plenary session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that there should be a drastic reform of the international monetary and financial systems. Addressing the Sixth UNCTAD meeting in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, today, Comrade Mugabe said doing so would bring about equality in the international economic order. He said resolutions must now go beyond what they usuallyare and the UNCTAD's actions must be measured by what will be implemented."]

Albanian Delegate's Address

AU181342 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 18 Jun 83

["The Only Alternative To Change the International Economic Relations Is the Decisive Struggle of the Peoples To Break Loose From the Chains of Neocolonialism and the Dictate of the Superpowers -- From the Speech of the Representative of the PSR of Albania at the UNCTAD" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA) -- At the sitting of June 17 of the 6th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which is going on in Belgrade, the floor was taken also by the representative of the PSR of Albania, the vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gani Qemo. After pointing out the grave and profound crisis that has gripped all the capitalist and revisionist countries he said that the developing countries are victims of this crisis of the world economy, of the unjust system of the present international economic relations, where the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union and other imperialist powers, capitalist monopolies and multinationals make the law through the closed markets. He also stressed that the heaviest burden of the monetary crisis and international inflation weigh down on the backs of the developing countries.

Further on the Albanian representative said that we support the just demands of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America fighting for the establishment of the national sovereignty on their assets, the re-evaluation of the raw materials and energy ones, equal exchanges of mutual benefit in the world trade, the change of the world monetary system established by imperialism, the limitation and avoidance of the monopoly economic power from the multinational companies, etc.

The sole alternative of changing the world economic relations is the decisive struggle of the peoples to break loose from the chains of colonialism, to oppose the policy of dictate and hegemony of the superpowers, to become masters of their national assets. Without economic independence, the Albanian delegate pointed out, there can be no genuine political independence.

The leader of the Albanian people, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the speaker continued further on, has said: "The opinion that a new international order can be achieved through moralizing sermons is not only beyond any bounds of reality and possibility, but also an ill-intentioned fraud. The correct course is the struggle of the peoples to defend their rights to the end, resolute opposition to the neocolonialist plunder, the taking over and the sovereign administration of the national assets. Only thus can the undeveloped countries impose their just demands for equal exchanges in the economic field, collaboration with mutual benefit, etc, on the big imperialist and capitalist powers".

Further on, speaking of the achievements of the Albanian people in the socialist construction of the country, the Albanian representative pointed out that in this grave period of the world economic crisis, the Albanian economy has been and remains dynamic and stabilized. It develops constantly without foreign loans and credits. There are no taxes, inflation, unemployment, price rise, in Socialist Albania and the people are sure of their present and future. Relying on its own forces, due to the sound and permanent investments, today our country has set up a complex, heavy and light industry. 40 kinds of major raw materials, hydrocarbons and valuable minerals are extracted at present.

The Albanian economy locally guarantees 90 per cent of the raw materials and all the energy resources necessary for the reproduction of social production as well as 9/10 of the needs of the people for consumer goods. A modern agriculture has been created in plains and highlands which is being constantly intensified. Our exports cover all the imports without retarding the rates of the development of economy and the increase of the consumption of the people.

In conclusion, the Albanian representative said that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been and is for the development of international trade. It makes efforts for the constant extension of its trade with different countries on the world, on the basis of equality and mutual profit, free and balanced exchange of goods, without discrimination and restricting measures and has never allowed that the trade relations be exploited as a means of pressure to dictate political and ideological conditions and stands that may impair our independence, sovereignty and social system.

Belgrade on Albanian's Address

AU171912 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The press conference by the prime minister of Zimbabwe was the event of the day outside the main UNCTAD conference hall, and the speech in the general debate by the Albanian delegate was expected with great interest for specific reasons. Showing that he knows the elementary rules of diplomatic courtesy toward the host of the conference, he nevertheless allowed himself to throw a handful of hardly acceptable labels at the international community.

According to him, the world economic crisis is a consequence of the deadlock in which capitalism, imperialism, social imperialism, and other isms -- which are frequently the target of Albanian attacks -- have landed. In such a world of chaos and hopelessness, a bright spot nevertheless exists: Albania, whose complete isolation from the world is called by its representative reliance on one's own forces. Quoting Enver Hoxha, the Albanian delegate stated that the efforts to build a new international economic order is not only an illusion but an evil intent, by which, to intensify the paradox, he approached the positions of those developed countries which also openly display disbelief in this respect, but which are otherwise most sharply condemned by Albania.

The representatives of Ghana, Haiti, Guinea, San Salvador, Guatemala, Swaziland, and other countries and international organizations also took part in the debate this afternoon.

Group of 77 Paper

LD172316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG) -- This afternoon (Friday) the Group of 77 developing countries made an important step towards achievement of successful completion of the Sixth Session of UNCTAD in Belgrade by submitting a "position paper" which contains concrete proposals for surmounting of the world economic crisis.

Abdillahi Said Osman [as received], Somalia's representative, which chairs the Group of 77, said in the interpretation of the position paper that the strategy for surmounting of the current crisis must fully admit the vital role of activation of the development process in the developing countries for recovery of the world economic system.

"The fundamental factor in reactivation of the developmental process is to make it possible for the developing countries to reach the adequate level of import capacity and external financing, both of which were seriously eroded by the current crisis," Osman said.

"Urgent measures were required in the interrelated fields of commodities, trade, money and finance which would bring about strengthening of the financial and liquidity position of the developing countries as well as substantial improvement in their commodity export earnings and in the market access in the developed countries for their exports of manufactured goods," Osman said.

The Somalian diplomat said the reactivation of growth process in the developing countries could not be merely seen in terms of growth in developed countries. Integrated set of policies encompassing both immediate measures to promote sustained recovery and development and restructuring of the international economic system towards establishment of a new international economic order are necessary. An integrated set of policies for reactivation of the world economy and accelerated growth and development in the developing countries is necessary as is intensification of international economic cooperation, Osman concluded.

The president of the UNCTAD sessiob, Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov, proposed that a work group be formed to study item eight on the agenda, which deals with the world economic situation, with special reference to the developing countries and to consider the position paper of the Group of 77, on which representatives of all regional groups agreed. The work group will begin consideration on Monday and will inform the plenum on its conclusions by June 24 at the latest.

Mojsov Concludes General Debate

LD181657 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov made the following concluding speech at the end of the general debate at the Sixth UNCTAD Session:

The general debate, which began on 7 June, has come to an end. The speeches of heads of state or government and statements by ministers and other heads of delegations covered nearly all aspects of the world economic scene.

My conclusion is that a feeling of serious anxiety over the state of the world economy and international economic relations prevailed. The need for coordinated and long-term action to overcome the present crisis which is negative affecting all countries, especially developing ones, and is threatening international relations and, in the final analysis, peace and security in the world, was stressed.

Though assessments of the world economic situation and, in particular, of its causes and consequences differ, a broad growing awareness was nevertheless expressed of the need for joint efforts to counter negative trends, to initiate the process of renewal, and to promote the development of the developing countries as a necessary process of dynamic growth, as well as to overcome the present ailments of the world economy.

A constructive spirit prevailed in the general debate. This should be interpreted as a general recognition of the need to begin solving, without further delay, the growing number of problems which have existed for a long time now.

At the same time, this will contribute to the revival of talks between the developed and developing countries as an efficient way of achieving appropriate solutions for the most important problems which threaten the international community and, in particular, the developing countries.

We cannot be content with the positive atmosphere achieved in the general debate unless it becomes characteristic of the entire sixth UNCTAD session. For my part, I would like to express the hope that the climate we achieved during the plenary sessions will also mark a positive trend in the negotiations between the developed and developing countries.

The readiness for action heard during the general debate should now also be heard in the ongoing negotiations. This is the only way to confirm the impression that the international community -- both developed and developing countries -- is gaining, after a long pause, fresh strength for new forward-driving steps.

In my view, during the debate stress was laid in a clear and unambiguous way on the large scale of the economic problems facing the world and, in particular, the developing countries. It was also emphasized that the gap between the developed and developing countries, in the conditions of growing inderdependence, is becoming a growing source of political and social instability and, consequently, that it is indefensible. Hearing this in mind, the general debate stressed the complete irrationality and futility of the vast spending of material and human resources on armament to the detriment of the much more important and everyday needs of all peoples.

As we expected, the debate was dominated by the most important questions. Among them I would single out raw materials, trade, and the monetary and financial problems of the least developed countries.

The attention paid to these questions fully confirms the interdependence of raw materials, trade, monetary and financial questions, especially the problem of indebtedness, and the fact that no action in these fields will be sufficient unless actions are launched at the same time in other fields as well.

Numerous speakers in the debate drew attention, on one hand, to the importance of the positive signs indicating economic revival in some of the developed countries, while, on the other, numberous delegations stressed that uncertainty still prevails as to whether the world economy is on the road to regaining its strength, to growth without inflation, and to development. It was also stressed that if the recovery process is to be a stable one, it should also extend, through internationally agreed actions, to the developing countries. At the same time it will also be necessary to find solutions to such questions as budget deficits, the reduction of interest rates, and the attainment of stable exchange rates.

Esteemed delegates, I have tried to draw attention to some of the main elements of the general debate. There are undoubtedly many other questions which are also important and about which numerous delegations spoke in their speeches.

In my view, it is now necessary to enable the positive spirit of the plenary sessions to establish itself in the committees and other negotiating bodies where we expect concrete results. This is why the committee, working groups, and other groups should speed up work on all questions before them. In this connection I appeal to all delegations to make extra efforts in order to realize the hopes and expectations of this conference.

Corea Statement

LD192055 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Novi Sad June 19 (TANJUG) -- The Sixth UNCTAD will have a successful outcome although it is discussing major and very complex problems UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea [words indistinct].

In a statement made today, Sunday, in Novi Sad, centre of the Yugoslav Province of Vojvodina Gamani Corea said that the Belgrade UNCTAD, which is half way through, would significantly contribute to solving the acute problems pressing the world.

Gamani Corea commended Yugoslavia for successfully organizing the Sixth UNCTAD Session.

UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea was today guest of Novi Sad in whose annual international agricultural fair UNCTAD participated in the past six years: making its contribution to the struggle for food in the world. The UNCTAD secretary-general was presented the Golden Charter and Badge commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Novi Sad International agricultural fair.

ATTENDEES' BILATERAL CONTACTS, OTHER ACTIVITIES

Dragan Receives Dam

AU171355 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] The evening before last, Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had exhaustive talks with Kenneth Dam, U.S. deputy secretary of state and head of the U.S. delegation to the UNCTAD meeting.

During the talks, views were exchanged on bilateral economic cooperation, as well as on broader issues of the world economic situation. Zvone Dragan briefed Kenneth Dam on the results of the implementation of the economic stabilization policy in 1982 and 1983 and on the efforts of our country to gradually come out of the present economic difficulties, primarily by relying on our own forces, but also with the necessary foreign financial support.

Spiljak, Mugabe Talks

LD171637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received today Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Taking part in the talks between the statesmen of the two countries were Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; and on the Zimbabwe side, Richard Hove, minister of trade and commerce; and Dr Frederick Shava, minister of manpower planning and development.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed his pleasure with the meeting, which has come about during Robert Mugabe's stay in Belgrade and his participation in the Sixth UNCTAD.

Both sides expressed satisfaction in the talks with the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. Particular attention was devoted to the state of international relations, to the UNCTAD session, and the situation in Africa.

In this connection Robert Mugabe acquainted his collocutors with the results of the recent summit meeting of OAU countries in Addis Ababa, of which he spoke in highly appreciative terms.

Mika Spiljak expressed satisfaction with the OAU's having maintained its unity and yielded positive results in a difficult international situation.

Talking about the circumstances in the world, both sides stressed the need for greater involvement of nonaligned countries along the line of the conclusions of the seventh summit in New Delhi.

President Mika Spiljak invited Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to a lunch, which was attended, in addition to those participating in the talks, by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee, and by Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. On that occasion toasts were made. Mike Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, stressed among other things: "In the interdependent world today no problem can be either discussed or resolved in isolation. Africa's problems are part of world relations and their reflection. Perhaps now more than ever before, our activities as nonaligned and developing countries are encouraged by the conviction that the development of new, more just political and economic relations is the imperative of our times."

In his toast, Robert Mugabe paid tribute to Yugoslavia's role and expressed satisfaction at Yugoslavia's continuing along Tito's road. He also stressed the need to halt the continuous worsening of international relations and to make a turnabout in the direction of strengthening peace and security, and achieving disarmament. He particularly emphasized the need for successful international actions aimed at improving the position of developing countries.

Mugabe Press Conference

LD172207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1555 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG) -- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, stated today at a press conference at the Sava Center in Belgrade that his talks yesterday and today with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, "were truly friendly," in the spirit of the friendship of the peoples of the two countries established at the time when the people of Zimbabwe fought for their independence.

"We are grateful to Yugoslavia for its support for our liberation struggle," he said and added that he is very satisfied with Yugoslavia's also being involved today in the implementation of development projects in his country. In this context Prime Minister Mugabe said that a considerable number of his co-citizens are being trained in Yugoslavia and that Yugoslav work organizations are building the Congress Center in Harare. In his words, in the talks which he held with President Spiljak and Comrade Milka Planinc possibilities were examined for the further promotion and expansion of economic cooperation; views were also exchanged on the situation in southern Africa, on attempts by the South African racist regime to destabilize neighboring countries, on Namibia, the OAU, and most important international problems, including the disarmament problem.

In explaining the situation in his country Prime Minister Mugabe said that the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU], the ruling party of which he is head, following the victory in the first elections after independence had been acquired, opted for the policy of "national reconciliation and unity."

If line with this his government comprises both representatives of Nkomo's Zimbabwe Arican People's Union [ZAPU] and of the white minority. However, he observed, some people, like former head of the minority regime Ian Smith, are not for unity. "They do not feel as Zimbabweans but still believe in 'Rhodesia'." They cannot adapt to present times and "nothing can be done her ' But unity and reconciliation are opposed not only by a section of the whites but by some people in ZAPU who have begun to cause various troubles and who are hindering the country's development. Some of them have begun to terrorize the population and the government has been forced to act resolutely. A certain number of these people have been arrested while Joshua Nkomo, the leader of ZAPU, has left the country illegally, "asserting that I want to kill him." Stressing that this accusation is without foundation, Prime Minister Mugabe said that Nkomo can freely return to Zimbabwe whenever he wants. He added that ZAPU and the white minority today also have their representatives in the government, and that he is convinced that "our unity which we are building on a non-national and non-tribal basis will continue to consolidate."

Further on Press Conference

MB180711 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says the poverty of developing countries is a direct result of the exploitation of their natural resources by imperialist countries during the colonial period. Addressing a news conference in Belgrade, where he was attending the UN Conference on Trade and Development yesterday, the prime minister said the developed capitalist countries used the resources of the poor nations to advance their economies.

The prime minister said it is disturbing that these developed nations are reluctant to assist the poor nations to overcome the economic problems created by the same former colonial powers. He said it is even more disturbing to see that while the developing nations are struggling to improve the standard of living their people, the industrial nations are busy developing and stockpiling nuclear arms to destroy mankind. Comrade Mugabe called on the poor nations of the world to cooperate among themselves in the common struggle to conquer poverty. However, he said, this does not mean that they should sever links with developed countries.

Comrade Mugabe, who held talks with the president of Yugoslavia, Comrade Mika Spiljak, told the news conference that discussions reviewed the bilateral relations and the need to increase cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister said he requested Yugoslavia to expand its training programs for Zimbabweans. In reply, the Yugoslav president assured Comrade Mugabe that Belgrade is ready to step up cooperation with Zimbabwe in various fields, including manpower training.

The prime minister said the talks also covered the international economic situation, the OAU, southern Africa, and nuclear disarmament. The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Service reporter covering the prime minister's visit said Comrade Mugabe leaves Belgrade today for home.

Mugabe Departs

LD180919 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, left Belgrade this morning.

Prime Minister Mugabe was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council.

Prime Minister Mugabe took part in the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade. During his stay in Belgrade Prime Minister Mugabe had talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Mugabe was also received by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY presidency.

Communique on Mugabe Visit

LD181108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 18 June 83

[Text] Belgrade 18 Jun (TANJUG): The following communique has been issued in Belgrade on the visit paid to Yugoslavia from 16 to 18 June by Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe:

Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, took part in the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade.

During his stay in Belgrade, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe also had talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. During the talks, held in the spirit of traditional friendship, they exchanged views on relations and cooperation between the two countries and on the current international situation.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and had a conversation with him on the promotion of cooperation between the two friendly countries and on the main international issues.

During his stay in our country Prime Minister Mugabe and members of his entourage visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and laid a wreath at Comrade Tito's grave.

During the talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, with the participation of their aides, it was noted with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries were developing successfully and that the talks had given a significant impetus to and provided fresh initiatives for the further promotion of mutual cooperation. The two sides confirmed their joint interest in the expansion of economic relations and expressed full support for initiatives taken on both sides with the aim of involving Yugoslav work organizations in Zimbabwe's development programs, especially in the fields of agriculture, industry, capital building, electricity management, mining, scientific-technical cooperation and trade exchange.

During the part of the talks dealing with international problems, it was stressed that the exacerbation of the international situation was reflected in all the fields of international life. It was pointed out that world peace and security were seriously threatened by the use of the policy of force, interference and pressures, and attempts to impose foreign interests and solutions on independent countries.

Expressing satisfaction at the success of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, the two sides highly assessed the results of the conference, which consolidated the unity of nonaligned countries and created conditions necessary for their more dynamic activity in international relations on the basis of the common denominator of respect and implementation of the priniciples of the policy of nonalignment.

The two sides positively assessed the recently-held OAU summit conference and stressed their conviction that its results represented an exceptionally significant contribution to the renewal and preservation of Africa's unity on issues of vital importance for the defense of independence and the right to free internal development.

The two sides particularly sharply condemned the racist regime of South Africa for repeated aggression against the neighboring countries and creating constant tension and destabilization in the southern African region. They condemned the racist regime of South Africa for continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia and refusing to accept UN resolutions and recognize the right of the people of that country to freedom and independence.

Condemning the policy of the South African regime, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe voiced solidarity with the heroic struggle waged by the people of South Africa against the system of apartheid and racism in their country. At the same time, the two sides paid great tribute to the frontline countries for their unselfish support for the liberation of southern Africa and appealed for the international community's support and aid in the settling of their problems, which were the result of the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime and colonial relations in the region.

The two sides paid particular attention to the consideration of the international economic situation and expressed anxiety at the deep crisis of the world economy and the increasingly difficult position of developing countries, especially the least developed ones. The two sides confirmed their readiness to be involved in nonaligned and other developing countries' actions aimed at establishing the new international economic order in keeping with the decisions of the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi. In this connection they positively assessed the meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires and the importance of the Sixth UNCTAD Session in Belgrade, which confirmed the interdependence of the world, and which should make a fundamental contribution, through a constructive dialogue between the developed and developing countries, to efforts to find a solution to acute world economic problems.

Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, repeated his invitation to the president of the FEC to visit Zimbabwe. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

Sweden's Palme Arrives

LD191944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Prime minister and president of the Social-Democratic Party of Sweden, Olof Palme, with wife, arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia Sunday evening. At the Belgrade Airport the distinguished visitor from friendly Sweden was welcomed by Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc.

During his three-day stay in Yugoslavia, Olof Palme will visit Smederevo and Dubrovnik.

The Swedish prime minister is accompanied by Minister for Immigrant and Equality Affairs Anita Gradin, State Foreign Undersecretary Pier Kjori and other personages.

Official Yugoslav-Swedish talks are opening tomorrow.

Prime Minister Milka Planinc will give a formal dinner in honour of the visitor from Sweden tomorrow evening.

Prime Minister Palme will also be received by President of Yugoslavia Presidency Mika Spiljak. Palme will meet and have talks with President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Jovan Djenovic.

Yugoslav-Swedish exchanges of views are to cover bilateral economic and political relations, and the developments of political and economic conditions in the world, with particular reference to the European situation, problems of disarmament, and areas of crisis.

Prime Minister Palme will also speak at the Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade.

Mojsov Meets Tindemans

AU171545 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 83 p 11

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday received Leo Tindemans, Belgian minister of external affairs, who arrived in Belgrade to attend the UNCTAD meeting. Mojsova and Tindemans discussed questions on the UNCTAD meeting agenda, as well as some current issues pertaining to international relations.

Pejovski Receives CEMA Official

AU171546 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 83 p 11

[Text] Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent SFRY representative to the CEMA, has received Angel Chaushev, deputy secretary of CEMA, who is heading the CEMA delegation at the Sixth UNCTAD meeting. The talks dealt with the work of the Sixth UNCTAD and cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA.

SRV Delegation Head Received

AU171353 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 83 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Boro Denkov, member of the Federal Executive Council, received yesterday Nguyen Tuong, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the sixth UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade. During the talks, views were exchanged on bilateral cooperation and on the possibilities for its further promotion and expansion.